Chicago Tribune.

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quarters for his troops yet, until blows have been struck, damaging and disastrous to the hybernation of the rebels.

The part Gen. Sherman is to play in this programme is not yet fully established, though already so foreshadowed as to fill loyal minds everywhere with hopeful and yet anxious expectation. We recently referred to what we believe is the project of Gen. Sherman, giving in outline the main points of his present undertaking as they had reached us. We no reason to change our views. The rumored intention to destroy Atlanta may not yet have been carried out. Indeed, it would seem as if this would be likely to be deferred until the last moment, and when the menace of the enemy should make it the desired alternative for the small force left behind. But we believe that the news of the next few days, and first from rebel sources, will develop the real nature of General Thomas' movement, now confessed by our Washington dispatch to be in the dark he having cut himself off from all communications. He will next be heard from as menacing from the rear the rebel coast line of defense, at some chosen point, at which the great fleet from Fortress Monroe may co-operate with him. Sherman has moved boldly out to subsist his army upon the enemy's country. He goes with a veteran army ready for rough riding, long marches and hard fighting, and when next heard from it will prove in how good stead the known qualities of the commander and his troops have served the country.

Good for Henry County.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAMBRIDGE, Henry County, Ill. Nov. 11, 1864.

The Union majority in Henry county is 2,100 The official vote will increase this two or three votes.

In 1860 our majority was 1,400. We have sent 2,500 men to the war. Have we not done well this year? Only one town went Democratic, and that by only two majority.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Illinois Election Returns—Majority Over 30,000—John Baker Elected—Death of the Copperhead Register.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Monday, Nov. 14.

Returns from 98 counties in the State, 34 of them official, give Lincoln a majority of 30,408. The official majority will be over 30,000.

Dispatches to the *Journal* indicate the election of John Baker over Morrison in the 12th District by 61 majority.

In the 4th Senatorial District it will take the official returns to determine the result, with the probabilities in favor of Green. If Green runs with Kuykendall in Perry county he is elected.

In that county Kuykendall is reported to have 442 majority. In 1860 Clark county gave a Democratic majority of 411 votes. This year it gives a Copperhead majority of 1,200. Union men in that part of the State say that a great number of fraudulent votes were polled by minors, and that Union men were driven from the polls in some places because they objected to boys voting. In Dolson precinct, in that county, the Judges had twenty-five more tickets than names on the poll books.

Thornton, Cop., will have about 2,500 majority in the 10th District. In 1862, Knapp, Cop., had 6,547 in the same District.

The *State Register*, Copperhead organ for Illinois, has suspended publication very suddenly. A note in their last issue says it is hoped the suspension may be only temporary, but some Democrats inside the ring think that the disease of which the paper died has been of long standing, in fact that it did not pay. The parties who furnished the paper refused to continue to do so any longer upon the news of the result of the election. Other leading Democrats say it was suspended in order to procure the services of an editor, but surely the man who run the machine during the late important canvass, could have kept on without damage to the party till his successor could be appointed.

Next Tuesday will be the twenty-fifth anniversary since Rev. Albert Slate was settled as the Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in this city. He has always been been a consistent anti-slavery man. His friends propose making him a donation visit.

FROM ST. PAUL.

Meteorological and General News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, MINN., Monday, Nov. 14.

We were favored with the first snow of the season last night and this morning, it fell from four to six inches deep, but is melting rapidly.

Gov. Miller has issued a Proclamation offering $800 reward for the arrest of Patrick Meahin, the Irishman who murdered the soldier near here on election day.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

Skirmishing on Friday and Saturday—The Rebels Driven Back with Loss—We Capture Many Horses, Etc.

NEW YORK, Monday, Nov. 14.—The *Herald's* Shenandoah Valley correspondent says: On Friday last the rebel cavalry made their appearance in front of Custar and Merritt, apparently for the purpose of feeling General Sheridan's strength in they new position to which he has fallen back at Johnstown, four miles south of Winchester. After pretty heavy skirmishing with them for a short time, Custar and Merritt fell back in order to draw them on, but the rebels, after advancing to where the Union reserves were in position, soon fell back hastily before several volleys.

Early on Saturday morning skirmishing was resumed with much briskness between the opposing cavalry, when the same plan of slowly receding, as on the preceding day, on the Union side, was adopted, it being General Sheridan's design not to bring on a general engagement, if possible; but the enemy could not be induced to follow our pickets. General Sheridan then ordered General Powell to advance with his division, and the rebels were driven back with severe loss. They retreated in great haste, and were pursued through and beyond Front Royal in a most handsome and spirited manner. Besides what they suffered in killed and wounded, Powell's men captured two of their cannon, made prisoners of 150, and took several wagons and a large number of horses. Our losses are said to have been considerable. Nothing but cavalry was engaged on either day.

The *Herald's* correspondent says reconnoissances from Sheridan's army failed to find the main army of the enemy anywhere within 40 miles of our forces. Deserters report the force of the rebel army at 12,000 men, and repeat the old story that they are nearly destitute of provisions and clothing. They scout the idea of any offensive movement by the rebels this winter.

The valley has been thoroughly stripped of subsistence, and large numbers of the inhabitants are leaving to avoid starvation. Many families daily come to obtain permission to purchase supplies of our Commissary.

Maj. Gen. Grover, of the 19th corps, who was wounded at Cedar Creek, has reported for duty.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Capture of Plymouth and the Ram Albemarle.

NEW YORK, Monday, Nov. 14.—Commander McComb's official report of the recapture, by our naval forces, of Plymouth, N. C., shows the taking of this town to have been a very handsome affair, and substantial in its results, as 32 cannon and many small arms and large amounts of ammunition, besides prisoners, were captured.

An official inspection of the late rebel ram Albemarle, blown up by Lieutenant Cushing on the night of the 19th ultimo, shows that her machinery is completely submerged, and the entire top of her casemate blown off. She lies in the bottom of the Roanoke river, at Plymouth. Her armament is two 8-inch rifled guns, one of which was still above the water when our forces took possession of the town. Her rebel commander's report of her destruction to Mr. Mallory, rebel Secretary of the Navy, and a letter from another rebel officer, show the consternation which her blowing up produced among the chivalry at Plymouth.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Great Naval Expedition—Its Final Review.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 14.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says Assistant Secretary Fox, with other officials, have gone to Fort Monroe to view the immense fleet assembled there under command of Admiral Porter. It is far the largest armada ever collected for a single expedition since the war began. Every vessel is completely prepared with the full complement of men and guns on board. How soon the fleet will sail is known only to the Admiral.

FROM A PRIVATE LETTER.

OFF OLD POINT COMFORT, VA., Nov. 7.

The large fleet of war vessels in the Roads has been the center of all attraction for some time. We suppose there is to be an expedition against Wilmington. Admiral Porter, who commands the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, has been here about three weeks getting the fleet ready for service. They are putting chains along their sides to protect their machinery, as the Kearsarge was when she fought the Alabama. There are four frigates, several sloops of war, four monitors, the New Ironsides, the captured rebel ram Atlanta, and a large number of gunboats of all classes and sizes. The Vanderbilt came in Wednesday, but they heard the Tallahassee was off the capes and she went to sea again. A new double-turreted monitor has also arrived from Boston.

The Result in Kansas.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Monday, Nov. 14.—Lincoln received about 20,000 votes in Kansas; McClellan, 1,500. It is also stated that Crawford is elected Governor, and Clark for Congress.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

LATEST RUMORS REGARDING GENERAL SHERMAN.

The Rebels Begin to Hear from Him.

Latest from the Shenandoah—Gallant Little Affair on Saturday.

SHERIDAN DRIVES THE REBELS BACK TO FRONT ROYAL.

From Washington---Highly Interesting News Summary.

IMPORTANT FROM REBELDOM—FROM RICHMOND.

The Report of the Rebel Secretary of War.

A CHARACTERISTIC REBEL VIEW OF THE WAR.

Debates and Measures before the Rebel Congress.

THE REBEL PRESS ON THE MILITARY SITUATION.

The Message of Gov. Brown, of Ga. ---Sharp Sticks after Jeff.

From Springfield---The Election Returns in Illinois.

THE GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of the Pirate Florida and Her Captor.

OUR NEW YORK MIDNIGHT DISPATCH---HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS SUMMARY.

FROM SHERMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

Latest Intelligence and Aspects of the Situation—A Rebel Hint.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Monday, Nov. 14—midnight.

Apart from the rebel announcement that Hood is marching on Chattanooga, the latest authentic intelligence received here is that he had passed the Tennessee river, but has not yet crossed the Coosa river, and even if he has done so, he will probably find Gen. Thomas' army, or some other army in his front. At all events, he will meet with sufficient force to prevent him from making injurious progress.

No dispatches have been received from Sherman for several days past, for the reason that he is now beyond means of immediate communication with Washington. That part of the country in which he is now operating will afford him ample subsistence and supplies without the trouble of transportation. By this time he may be far beyond the points where the enemy, in formidable numbers, can do him harm.

It is not known how long our forces may continue to occupy Atlanta. This will depend upon circumstances soon to be developed. Whatever may be Sherman's programme, gentlemen who are good judges of military matters anticipate damaging results to the enemy.

THE REBELS HEAR FROM SHERMAN.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Nov. 14.—The Richmond papers of Friday, 11th, urge upon their readers the necessity of being prepared for startling news from Sherman. It appears evident from the tone of their editorials, that they are already in possession of intelligence which they withhold.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Matters at the Capital—Military and General News—Treasury Items.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 14.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

The Shenandoah Valley has been the scene of another considerable engagement. On Saturday, Sheridan sent the enemy whirling through Front Royal, capturing many prisoners, two guns and a large number of horses.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Gen. Rawlings reached Washington to-day from the west and proceed immediately to the front. Gen. Burnside also arrived to-day and held a long interview with the President. Gen. Banks remains in town, but does not yet know his designation. All rumors set afloat about his relieving Secretary Welles in the Navy Department are pronounced ridiculous.

THE NORTH TRIAL.

The trial of Col. North, Gov. Seymour's soldiers-votes-swindler, was proceeded with to-day.

ILLNESS OF SECRETARY STANTON.

Secretary Stanton continues to be too ill to attend the Department. Meantime Assistant Secretary Dana is efficiently performing his duties.

CAPTURED COLORS.

Alonzo Smith, 7th Michigan, and Sergt. Daniel Murphy, 19th Mass., of the 2d Corps, have presented the Secretary of War with the battle-flags of the 26th and 47th North Carolina regiments, captured by them at Hatchie's Run, Oct. 27th. The Secretary cordially thanked them, and ordered medals of honor to be presented them for their gallantry.

THE CAPTURE OF THE FLORIDA.

There is a renewed radical difference of sentiment between Secretary Seward and Secretary Welles, in regard to the capture of the Florida. The Secretary of the Navy insists that the Florida is a pirate and outlaw, and clearly and properly liable to capture without infringement of the International law. Mr. Seward is reported to take issue on the point.

SECRETARY DENNISON.

Gov. Dennison has taken possession of the elegant residence on the west side of Lafayette square.

NEW YORK, Monday, Nov. 14.—The *Herald's* Washigton special says: A private note from City Point states that reports from the left say the enemy were massing heavily there on Friday, and an attack on that wing was expected.

PERSONAL.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Gen. Stoughton and staff arrived here from the front this morning, where he has been engaged for the past ten days in superintending the taking up of the railroad track, which will perhaps now be abandoned. Trains make regular trips only Union Mills, from Alexandria.

TREASURY MATTERS.

The Treasury Department is still sending out copies of the appeal of the Secretary in behalf of the 7.30 loan. Subscriptions last week amounted to nearly three millions. Subscriptions to the 10-40 loan have nearly ceased.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 14.—The Circuit Court of Virginia convened in Alexandria to-day, for the second time since the breaking out of the rebellion. The docket is very lengthy, mostly of persons who have been doing business without taking the required oath of allegiance.

THE ILLNESS OF LORD LYONS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 14.—The attending physician of Lord Lyons denies that the illness of the latter is of as serious and alarming a character as has been represented.

A HINT ON ADDRESSING SOLDIERS.

A large number of packages for the army have arrived at the Washington Post Office with the wrappers destroyed or the addresses so mutilated that they cannot be forwarded, and are therefore sent to the Dead Letter Office. It is officially suggested that persons sending packages write on a card the full address and fasten it securely to the contents of the package, inside the wrapper, and this will secure prompt delivery.

ARREST OF A REBEL SPY.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 14.—On Saturday night, the 5th inst., a man giving his name as George Peterson, and supposed to be a rebel spy or mail carrier, was arrested at Alexandria, having been tracked from Canada by detectives. He was dressed in citizens' clothes—gray pantaloons, long, black overcoat, and steel mixed cap. He was last Friday night committed to the Old Capitol.

THE DRAFT IN THE DISTRICT.

The draft will be resumed here to-morrow for 350 men, to fill the deficiency in the quota of this city.

THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

An official statement shows that the definite appropriations of Congress at the last session amount to $135,000,000. The indefinite appropriations cannot be estimated; but comparatively they are not large. To the sum should be added permanent appropriations, which are mainly for interest on public debt, and will exceed $100,000,000.

GENERAL BANKS.

The friends of Gen. Banks say he will return to Louisiana—that there is no foundation for the Cabinet rumors concerning him.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The War in the Southwest—General Sanborn's Report—News Summary.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 14.

The following dispatch has been received at headquarters here:

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHW'N DIST. MO.,
SPRINGFIELD, MO., Nov. 12, 1864.

Major-General Pleasanton:

I have just returned from Cassville, and will forward my official report of the campaign in a few days. No one has fired a shot at the enemy since the battle of Newtonia, where the enemy gained great advantage over Blunt at first, but my command got up in time to turn the enemy's right and the tide of things. The enemy suffered largely in men and horses. My idea was, and is now, that when we got him below Newtonia, and the region of grain mills and cattle, that we should not crowd him any more, but rather make an effort to hold him in this land of starvation as we would a garrison out of supplies, until his army broke up and divided. Deserters were very numerous, while Price was in this section, but I have seen none that have left him since he was pushed towards his supplies. My own view is, that all the efforts of General Curtis to drive the enemy, and they have been great and entitle him to credit, have been to our detriment and the enemy's advantage, for I believe one-half of his army would have deserted north of the Arkansas had it not been for fear of the pursuing foe, and the pursuit has been expensive, but the enemy have suffered badly, and all should be satisfied.

I suppose my dispatches from Gen. Floyer indicate that the troops on the Arkansas will not attack Price.

(Signed) JNO. B. SANBORN,
Brig. Gen. Com'g.

The Alton packet was to take up 100 prisoners from Gratiot, in charge of Lieut. Fritz, of the 41st Mo.

A Cordanian substitute jumper, named Welles, was arrested in this city on Sunday, lodged in the county jail for Sunday night, and the next day taken by an officer to Springfield for trial.

Ben Loan has a majority in the St. Joseph district of 7,000. Blow's majority in this district is 8,400. Benjamin's majority in the Eighth district, on the home vote, is estimated at 200, where Hall, Copperhead, had 3,000 two years ago.

Anderson's election is conceded in the Ninth district by 1,000 majority.

The Radicals have elected two-thirds of the Legislature, and secured the State Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—The temporary bridge across the Lamoine river, on the Pacific Railroad, and also the bridge across Gray's creek, were washed away by the recent freshets on those streams. Col. Heath, commanding at Tipton, recaptured a considerable quantity of goods taken by the rebels from Round Hill. The guerilla Bill McLellan, was captured at Tipton a week ago, and his band of bushwhackers scattered. McLellan is under grave accusations, and will probably be executed. Many persons claiming to have been conscripted by Price are daily returning to Jefferson City, Tipton, and other places, giving themselves up to the military authorities. It is well known that their return is only because of Price's expulsion from the State, and that most of them, at least, would have remained with him had he been able to stay in the State, and assisted in murdering and robbing those to whom they now sneak back for protection.

Hon. J. P. Usher, Secretary of the Interior, and John G. Nicolay, Private Secretary to the President, are in this city—the former said to be on business connected with the Union Pacific Railroad.

A division of General A. J. Smith's troops, under Col. Moore, were encamped at Columbia, Brant county, on Friday night. They are returning here. Another division is expected here to-day or to-morrow, when they will be paid off and go to Tennessee.

The following are among the deaths in hospital here last week: William Hildreth, 12th Michigan; Silas Somers and Daniel B. Turner, 6th Minnesota; Elias Barg, 3d Minnesota; Christopher Rewoka, 94th Illinois; Ezra H. Perkins, 33d Iowa; John Richards, 3d Michigan.

FROM RICHMOND.

Rebel Military News—The Rebel Congress.

NEW YORK, Monday, Nov. 14.—The Richmond *Sentinel* of Friday says the latest dispatches from Hood make no mention of the fight at Decatur, which the Yankees claim as a victory. Beauregard is with Hood's army, and will remain with it throughout the campaign.

Advices from Hood represent him across the Tennessee River, with things going as well as the heart could wish. Hood enters on his campaign with the finest army ever marshalled. It is larger in numbers, better in generals, the troops in finer spirits than ever known before.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

NEW YORK, Monday, Nov. 14.—In the rebel Senate resolutions have been offered that it is sound policy to employ negroes in the army, in all positions except soldiers.

In the House there was a sharp debate on Foote's resolutions denouncing Davis' recommendation of a repeal of the exemption to editors of newspapers and their employees from military service. The resolutions were finally referred.

Resolutions have been offered in the rebel Congress to fix the price of provisions for citizens by commissioners, the same as is done for the army, and to grant amnesty to persons hostile to the rebellion, provided they will now support it.

In the rebel Congress, on Friday, Sparrow, of Louisiana, offered a resolution proposing that Congress shall enact, as a war measure, that prices assessed for the army by Commissioners of Assessment shall be the prices established for all citizens of the Confederate States, and any person who shall charge different prices shall be deemed guilty of a criminal offense. The reason given for such legislation is the exhorbitant rates now charged by farmers and dealers in produce.

Foote, of Tennessee, proposed to offer a complete amnesty to all citizens and residents of the Confederate States who heretofore have been hostile to their cause, who are now willing to take an obligation to support the Government.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Matters at Memphis—Return of Prisoners from Texas—General Intelligence—Mob in Metropolis.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Monday, Nov. 14.

From the captain and clerks of the steamer Marble City, I am in receipt of Memphis dates to the 12th inst., and correspondence of the same date.

About fifty of the 8th New Hampshire infantry, for a long time prisoners at Tyler, Texas, returned to their command in Natchez, last week Thursday. They had a hard time of it while in the Confederate prisons. They were escorted from the steamer to their quarters by their old comrades and the 48th Ohio, on their arrival at Natchez landing. Some twenty-five more of the 8th New Hampshire through misunderstanding, were left below awaiting transportation.

CAIRO, Monday, Nov. 14.—The steamer Paulina Carroll was fired into at Buck Island. A gunboat was shelling the place when the Lima passed.

The Lima brought seven hundred bales cotton and one hundred barrels of coffee. Two hundred bales of the cotton and the coffee were for Cairo. The remainder of the cotton was for St. Louis.

Several attempts have been made to cross Texas cattle over the Mississippi river for Hood's army, but have been frustrated by General Banks. Learning that the main herd, numbering about three thousand, strongly guarded, had crossed Black river, Colonel Farrar, commanding at Vidalia, started in pursuit of them, but the enemy hearing of this movement, broke camp, and moved the cattle beyond the river. Farrar, however, dashed into and crossed the river, and rode down the guards, capturing one-third of the cattle, and dispersing the remainder. He also took several wagons, mules and horses, and captured Brig. Gen. Conner.

A rebel flag of truce reached Paducah yesterday, requesting an exchange of prisoners which they had captured on steamboats. The request was refused.

All is quiet at New Orleans. The papers are entirely without news. Cotton is stagnant. Good ordinary is $1.06½, fully fair to prime sugar 22 cents.

At Gaines' Landing many rebels are again attempting to cross the river to Hood's assistance. Gen. Reynolds of the 8th corps has one brigade here, and Asboth's cavalry brigade is momentarily expected from Vicksburg. It is supposed the rebels have a force on the Mississippi river side, operating with them. The movement is formidable, consisting of Texas troops and that portion of the rebel army under Magruder's command, but it is not believed a crossing can be effected.

The Paducah *Federal Union* learns that on last Monday night, during a severe rain storm, several men, composing a mob of citizens of Metropolis, Illinois, actually caught up, gagged and tied a citizen of that place, carried him to the river, put him into a boat, rowed him out into the middle of the Ohio, and cast him overboard, to find a watery grave. I have not been able to learn who the parties were composing this mob, the cause of the rash move, or the name of the citizen, but learn that the citizen was a merchant, and had a large family.

George C. McKee, formerly Major of the 11th Ill. infantry, 1st Provost Marshal, has been appointed by Major Gen. Dana, Brigadier General of the Enrolled Militia of the District of Vicksburg; and officially announced as such. Brigadier General McKee names Capt. A. O. Black, as his Assistant Adjutant General, and Capt' M. C. Hurlbut as his A. Q. M., and members of his staff.

The following from Col. L. P. Hobbs, an officer at Memphis, gives most of the deaths of Illinois soldiers in the United States hospitals in that city during the week ending Nov. 12:

Wm. Stebbins, Co. I, 9th Ill. cavalry; — Andrews, Co. M, 7th Ill. cavalry; Burns Smith, Co. H, 8th infantry; Isaac T. Estill, Corporal Co. K, 114th Ill. infantry; Peter Hogon, Co. C, 54th Ill. infantry; Marcus C. Halloman, Co. F, 11th Ill.

POSTSCRIPT.

4:30 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM NEW YORK.

Our Midnight Dispatch—Highly Interesting News Summary.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Monday, Nov. 14—midnight.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, VA. Monday, Nov. 14.—Eastern papers speak of their having no opposition to the Lincoln and Johnson ticket in West Virginia; such was not the case. A McClellan electoral ticket was in the field headed by G. W. Sumner. The returns show an overwhelming majority in every county, Wetzel excepted, for Lincoln. The *Intelligencer* estimates a three-fourth vote cast will be in that direction.

FROM RICHMOND.

The Spottswood House in Richmond, was the scene of a fight on Sunday last, between a member from Georgia and one from Virginia, the latter maintaining that the negroes should be armed, the latter that they should not. The Georgian threatened a division of the Confederacy and said he would be upheld by his constituents.

FROM BERMUDA.

The Bermuda *Advocate* of the 12th of October contains the proceedings of the Bermuda Court in the case of Braine and his associates, who captured the Roanoke. Braine produced a commission, and letters of instruction from the rebel Secretary of the Navy, directing him to make the capture, and designating him as an officer of the Confederate Navy. Witnesses testified to the handwriting and signature of Mr. Mallory, and Braine and his associates were immediately released.

THE OLD SUFFOLK.

The Directors of the old Suffolk Bank have voted to surrender its charter and organize under the National Banking law.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrived, steamer Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall 5th, conveyed to this port by U. S. steamer Grand Gulf. She brings $477,000 in specie.

The Government of Chili had acknowledged Spain and Peru as belligerents, and proclaimed coal to be contraband of war, and not to be supplied to either of those nation's vessels. The question of the annexation of Central America to the Mexican empire is being discussed amongst politicians. There is no probability, however, that anything of the kind is likely to be carried out. Every Government in Central America is opposed to such a movement. A rumor is prevalent to the effect that Guatimala and San Salvador is likely to make hostile movements against Honduras; also, that an invasion of San Salvador by Ex-President Barnos is imminent. The rumors seem to be without foundation.

The passage of the United States troops across the Isthmus of Panama had caused much excitement, but it has subsided.

Rear Admiral George F. Pearson took command of the United States Squadron in the Pacific on the 25th ult.

TREASURY MATTERS.

The *Times* has the following special from Washington: The Secretary of the Treasury has prepared a reply to the offer to loan the United States by a German banker a hundred million dollars. He has fully examined the details of proposal and concluded there is no law which would authorize him to entertain the proposition, and that the question is one solely for the consideration of Congress, and until that body will pass a law sanctioning such loan he must decline accepting it. He intimates that the whole matter and accompanying papers will be referred to Congress upon the opening of the session, with the recommendation that the subject be favorably considered.

THE DEATH OF JOHN LEECH.

The journals of to-day have long extracts from London papers on the death of Jno. Leech, artist for *Punch*.

BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

The *North British Mail* gives a list of thirty-six steamers which left the Clyde river within nine months to run the blockade.

THE ENLISTMENT OF TROOPS.

The *Commercial* says within the last few days the business of recruiting in this city has proven very active. It is a long while since so large a number of recruits were received in the same space of time as during the closing days of last week. It is anticipated that business will continue very lively during the winter months.

THE FLORIDA AND HER CAPTOR.

The *Herald's* special says: The Manchester, which arrived at Fortress Monroe, on Friday, with the privateer Florida, brought as passenger Mr. Wilson, our Consul at Bahia.

The *Herald* says that a trial of fire-arms took place at Flat Bush, New York, on Saturday. A number of British and American officers were present. The arms which attracted the most attention were the Whitworth and Berdan rifles, the latter carrying off the palm in every case.

THE PRIZE RING.

Joe. Coburn has quietly resumed his residence in this city. It is understood that he is ready to fight any man for $10,000.

THE TRIAL OF COL. NORTH.

The *Post's* Washington special says: Prominent gentlemen from New York are here to testify at Col. North's trial. Gov. Seymour and Mr. Fenton are among the witnesses summoned.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says Sheridan's change of base has deeper significance than is indicated by idle rumors of the threatened invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Destoresttel the Russian Minister, is charged by the Czar to go to Mexico and congratulate Maximillian on his accession to the throne. This fact elicits very general surprise and regrets, although it is considered more of a diplomatic formality than of political significance. Deblouded, the Belgian Minister, has the same destination, and both diplomatists are engaged in preparations for the excursion.

The Norfolk *Old Dominion* of the 10th says: "This morning over 800 deserters came over in a body, on the extreme right of the rebel position."

FROM THE SOUTH.

Mr. Bell of Georgia submitted a resolution of inquiry into the cause of the absence of many officers of the army from their commands. He said the President had made the startling announcement that one-third of the army was absent from their posts, and if they had been in their places the campaign in Georgia would never have been lost.

Mr. Foote offered a resolution that the Committee on Quartermasters and Commissaries be instructed to inquire into the conduct of such officers. He said information had come to him of more wide-spread corruption of that department than ever marked the history of any war before. Mr. Hanley offered a resolution that the military Committee inquire if the private soldiers of the army have been paid by the Government, and if not, why?

Mr. Foote offered a resolution that the Committee on Quartermasters inquire whether it is true that soldiers have been supplied with unsound and rotten tobacco.

The Richmond *Examiner* has, or pretends to have, a correspondent at Washington, who says Butler's canal will soon be completed. Grant will be reinforced by 50,000 men, and then, in connection with a fleet of fifty gunboats now assembling in James river, a grand land and naval attack is to be made on Richmond. This Washington correspondent urges that the arming of 300,000 slaves, and says that the bare rumor that this proposition was being seriously entertained in the rebel capital sent up gold 20 per cent in one day in Wall street.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Progress* says, since the establishment of the prison at Andersonville, Ga., last spring, 12,000 Yankee prisoners have died and were buried there. Mortality existed among the number of prisoners at a rate exceeding 14,000. Their graves are marked with numbers, and a registry kept so as to represent the name, regiment, and State.

The same paper says our forces have fallen back from Plymouth to Rainbow Bend, Roanoke river. Plymouth was nearly entirely destroyed by fire during the bombardment of after the evacuation.

Washington, we think, has been evacuated by our troops and occupied by the enemy, but we have no apprehensions of anything in the shape of formidable advance, as the force of the enemy are not equal to the task.

A SUIT AGAINST GEN. BUTLER.

Messrs. S. & A. W. Smith, bankers in New Orleans, this morning appealed for, and obtained an attachment against Gen. Butler in the sum of $150,000, on account of seizing all their funds and private property, and $50,000 in coin in New Orleans, in May, 1862. They say defendant returned all but the coin, which they allege he converted to his own use. Subsequently the subject was served with a writ of attachment, on account of the property willed to Gen. Butler by his brother.

THE NEW ERA IN MARYLAND.

The *Post's* Washington special says: Planters in the lower counties of Maryland, have agreed to pay their former slaves annual wages, varying from $60 to $100.

MARKET MATTERS.

The stock market has taken an upward bound. There is, however, no speculative tone, though operations are chiefly confined to brokers. No special cause is assigned for the movement. The street is unusually free from rumors. The entire railway list is active, especially Erie, Reading, Michigan Southern and Northwestern.

Goods continue very active, and regain the higher figure.

Bank stocks and railroad bonds are dull. In mining stocks the chief movement was in Quicksilver and Mariposa.

The gold market is unusually devoid of speculation. Transactions are in small amounts, and no movement is apparent for either a rise or a fall. There is some buying for the Wednesday steamer, but chiefly in small amounts. Dealers are generally confident of the permanence of high prices for gold.

Money is in good supply and quite easy. There is a fair demand from stock purchasers, which is promptly met at 7 ⅌ cent. In some instances short loans are offered below that rate. Discounts more easy.

Transactions in foreign exchange are light, there being no importer's demand for the Wednesday steamer.

Petroleum stocks are very dull.

LATER.

NEW YORK, Nov 14.—Gallager's: stocks steady. Gold closed at 244 1-4, market strong. N. Y. Cen. 126 3-4; Erie 102 1-4; Hudson 121 5-8; Reading 138 1-4; Mich. Cent. 129; M. S. 74; Ill. Cen. 129 1-4; Pitts. 106½; Cleve. & Tol. 114 1-8; R. Isl. 108 3-4; Northwestern 45 1-2; Ft. Wayne 108¾; Ohio and Miss. certificates, 41; Canton, 34½; Cumberland, 51¾; Quicksilver, 86 1-2; Mariposa, 38; Gold 244¼.

New Hampshire.

[From the Concord (N. H.) Independent Democrat Nov. 10th.]

Below we give returns from 159 towns in this State, which foot up, for Lincoln, 28,571 for McClellan, 26,318; Lincoln's majority thus far, 2,253. These returns are those of the home vote merely, and are compared with the heavy vote of last spring, when thousands of our soldiers voted at home, on furlough, who are now absent but with the right to vote in the field; and when, moreover, other thousands voted, who under the last call for troops, left the State to engage in the military service of their country. From these we are yet to hear, and hear a good report, too. New Hampshire has done well.

ITEMS.

Maj. Gen. Barlow, one of the truest heroes of our war, beginning as a private and now at the head of a division, has sailed for Europe. Repeated wounds and sharp disease and deep fatigue have rendered absence and rest absolutely necessary.

Extensive series of coal deposits, heretofore unknown to Europeans, have been recently found in Kuhshankan, in China. The Chinese work these mines, and succeed in extracting considerable quantities of the mineral, although the means employed by them are of a very clumsy and primitive character.

There is a story afloat abroad, that the illustrious diplomat Talleyrand, is the descendant of a family, who, in the eighteenth century, settled on the Penobscot, river, in Maine.

The statistics culled from the British Register-General's report give some curious details as to the ages at which men are likely to marry and women to be married. After a woman passes twenty, her prospect of getting a husband begins to fade. "Taking the years 1859, 1860, 1861, we find that 78 girls were married at 15 years of age, but no males. At 16 seventeen youths entered the state of matrimony and 687 girls. For both sexes 20 seems to be most favorite age for marriage. In 1861 the numbers of each sex then married were 48,495 men, and 50,640 women. At 25 this proportion was reversed, the numbers being 26,473 men to 20,673 women; and at 30 the difference was still more marked, for while 10,621 men married at that age, only 7,840 women found husbands. The males having once obtained the preponderance maintain it to the last. At 70 we find 229 men marrying, and only 21 women; 30 men and 3 women at 75; and 8 men at 80 to 2 women."

New Advertisements.

GOLD PLATED BUCKLES,
NEW STYLE.
Square Jet and Gilt Buttons.
A beautiful assortment just received. For sale to the trade at WALMSLEY BROS.
no15-w259-1t 84 Dearborn-st., Fullerton Block.

REMOVAL.—N. Goold has removed his Piano Warerooms to
81 RANDOLPH STREET,
Where may be found the Diamond Piano, made by Decker Bros., New York—the best made in America. Call and see them at 81 Randolph street.
no15-w273-1t N. GOOLD.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS.
A Stated Conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1 of Knights Templar, will be held at their Asylum, Masonic Temple, this (TUESDAY) evening, Nov. 15th, at 7½ o'clock.
no15-w225-1t J. A. MONTGOMERY, Recorder.

HOUSES AND LOTS
WANTED TO PURCHASE.—I have purchasers for several Dwelling Houses and Lots or Building Lots. Parties having property for sale will do well to leave description with
THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO.,
Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.
no15-w225-1t

DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR,
Throat and Lungs, are successfully cured upon a new and philosophical system of medical practice by Dr. D. MacRAE. No payment will be required until the patient is cured. Dr. MacRAE is an established practitioner of medicine for fourteen years. Office at 149 S. Clark-st., Chicago. P. O. Box 2158. D. MACRAE, M. D., late Surgeon U. S. Army. no15-w202-1t

CAUTION.—Lost a Warehouse Receipt of the Chicago Dock Company, issued to us on the 28th day of October, 1864, for 180 barrels of Highwines. Persons are cautioned against negotiating it, as delivery of the Highwines has been stopped.
no15-w186-3tnet B. F. QUIMBY & CO.

PAY YOUR WATER TAX
TO-DAY.
(Ten per cent. added at the end of November.)
no15-w226-no15 18 21 24 27 30&det-net

OATMEAL AND HOMINY,
LA BAR & BORTREE,
No. 276 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO.
no15-w257-1t

$10—FRENCH FLUTING—$10
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
C. COOKE still continues to teach his improved method of French Fluting for Ten Dollars, at 328 State street. Full instruction sent to all parts of the country on receipt of price. Box 3901, Post Office, Chicago.
no15-w178-3tnet

WM. F. BREWSTER, Room 11,
133 Dearborn street, procures Pensions, Bounty and Back Pay, and is now collecting
PRISONERS' PAY.
Due all the NORTHWESTERN REGIMENTS.
Wives and widowed mothers can obtain PRISONER'S Claims without delay. no15-w176-1t

EVANSTON.
I HAVE FOR SALE
Choice Residence Lots and desirable Dwellings.
no15-w177-1t WM. F. BREWSTER,
Room 11, No. 133 Dearborn street.

A SPLENDID RESIDENCE
LOT on Prairie avenue, easy of access, good neighborhood,
For Sale at a Bargain,
By S. H. KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn street. no15-w250-1t

Second Hand Safes.

1 Edwards, Fernald & Co.'s at	$110
1 Herring's (single door)	100
1 Herring's (double door)	250
1 Herring's (double door)	650
1 Valentine & Butler's	200
1 Lillie's, for Bank Vault, (cost $500)	100

All taken in exchange for the
GREAT AMERICAN SAFES,
FOR SALE BY
F. W. PRATT.
no15-w234-1t

MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate in the City of Chicago, or on Farms in Illinois, within about 100 miles of Chicago. Apply to GEO. W. NEWCOMB,
Office 82 Dearborn street, Room 8, up stairs.
no15-w215-3tnet

DID YOU EVER KNOW OF
a man about town soliciting orders for
Allen's Superior Dry Stencil Ink,
Patent Stencil Brushes, and Premium Stencil Plates, for marking boxes, barrels and packages? If so, he is a humbug, as Allen never employed solicitors in or out of town. The only place to get the above articles is at his place of manufacture, 12 Board of Trade Building, corner of Wells and South Water streets.
no15-w234-1t V. R. ALLEN.

HEATING FURNACES.
Beecher's Improved Patent Air Heating Furnaces, for warming Dwellings, Stores, Churches, School Houses, &c. For sale by
BEECHER & PARKER,
286 Madison-st., Chicago,
no1-y758-1t TU&FR&SU East end of the bridge.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—We wish to inform the citizens of Chicago and vicinity that we have reduced my prices for ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Upper or under sets on Vulcanized Rubber at from $15 to $25.00. Dr. D. M. TOWNER, Dentist, 128 Dearborn street, opposite the Post Office.

New Advertisements.

W. W. KIMBALL,
WHOLESALE DEPOT FOR
S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S
AMERICAN ORGANS,
THE
MOST PERFECT AND BEAUTIFUL
Musical Instrument
IN THE WORLD, FOR THE
AMERICAN HOME CIRCLE.
The American Organ
MAKES HOME ATTRACTIVE,
And Refines and Elevates the Minds of All.
BEAUTIFUL IN ITS APPEARANCE AND EFFECTS!

These instruments are pronounced by competent judges, the BEST REED INSTRUMENTS manufactured in the United States. They bore off the palm at the recent STATE FAIR held at ROCHESTER, N. Y., and received the FIRST PREMIUM over the whole catalogue exhibited, including instruments from the most celebrated manufacturers throughout this country.

WITH THE MOST PERFECT CONFIDENCE we call the attention of the public to the AMERICAN ORGAN, as an instrument long desired in the Family Circle, and with our patent improvements, is adapted to all kinds of Music, more especially to Sacred Music, so much desired and sought for in American homes.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are superior to all other instruments of the kind, in many important particulars.

They are superior in their greater fullness and completeness of tone, volume and power. They are superior in expression, quietness of action, and elasticity of touch, rendering them perfect in every respect.

They are superior in quality and beauty of tone, and when controlled by the DOUBLE BELLOWS and BLOW PEDALS, KNEE SWELL, &c., the most charming effects can be produced from the softest whisper of the Æolian harp to the full volume and power of the Church Organ thus enabling the performer to give expression not to be found in any other instrument.

The TREMOLO STOP has a pleasing and beautiful variety, sympathetic in quality, appealing to the tender emotions of the soul, producing effects the most charming and soothing. It is universally admired and appreciated. The KNEE SWELL gives the performer full control of the tone, enabling him to graduate from the PIANISSIMO to FORTISSIMO at pleasure, and combines the effect of the Expression Stop of the French Organ in the AMERICAN ORGAN, more perfectly and easily managed.

With all these combinations and improvements of Double Bellows, Pedals and Swell, the AMERICAN ORGAN excels in Expression, Variety and Power, and has all the quality and capacity of a full Orchestra, and in the hands of a master, will produce the most complete orchestral effects.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are superior in Mechanical finish of the action and interior portions of the Musical parts. [illegible]

The Keys, Reeds, &c., are perfect in their finish, and this gives the quickness and sprightliness of tone, brilliancy, &c., equal to every respect to the "percussion stop" of the French Organ, but not like them in danger of getting out of order.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are by far the most Beautiful in exterior finish, forming a handsome piece of furniture for the Parlor, Boudoir or Sitting Room, occupying but little space, and perfect and complete in every particular.

The Rosewood Cases are varnished and polished to the highest state of the art. The Oak and Walnut Cases are finished in oil.

For Churches, Lecture Rooms, Lodges, &c., the AMERICAN ORGAN is especially adapted for its beauty of style, its excellence, variety, volume and strength of tone.

Every instrument is fully warranted to give satisfaction.

Orders by mail will receive particular care and prompt attention. Address
W. W. KIMBALL,
no15-w225-1t 142 Lake street, Chicago.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
several invoices of magnificent instruments from
STEINWAY.
As they are disposed of about as rapidly as they arrive, we would ask all who wish the best Piano made, to give us an early call.
SMITH & NIXON.
Estey's Cottage Organs.
no15-w206-1t Court House Square, cor. Washington st.

ROCK RIVER PAPER CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PRINT & WRAPPING
PAPER.
RAGS WANTED.
AGENTS FOR
AUBURN FLOUR SACKS.
20 LASALLE ST.
no15-w263-1t

RESIDENCES
FOR SALE.
ON WEST ADAMS ST., OPPOSITE JEFFERSON PARK—Two new Brick Houses, with all the modern conveniences. Immediate possession.
ON TWENTY-FIRST STREET—Two new Brick Houses, between Wabash and Michigan avenues. Immediate possession.
ON WARREN ST., NEAR LINCOLN—New House and 50 feet front. Immediate possession.
ON NORTH WABASH, No. 132. Rents for $450 per year readily. $4,000.
ALSO—A large number of good Houses and Building Lots in other parts of the city for sale cheap.
HOUSE AND TWO ACRES—Containing blackberry, strawberry, and raspberry vines, in full bearing. Orchard and grapes. Near the city.
Inquire of J. L. LEE, 80 Clark street.
House and Grounds. no15-w214-1t

PAPER
HANGINGS,
Decorations,
BORDERS AND
WINDOW
SHADES.
New Styles and Low Prices.
McGRATH & COLLINGBOURNE,
78 Randolph Street.
oc-d60-ly-ecn-TH-SA-TU

European Express Freight Line
Via GREAT CENTRAL RAILROAD ROUTE and
National Steam Navigation Co's
LINE OF BRITISH NEW IRON STEAMSHIPS.
Through Bills of Lading given from CHICAGO or MILWAUKEE to LIVERPOOL. [illegible]
no15-w235-1t

H. O. ARMOUR & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
227 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.
Special attention given to the purchase and sale of
Provisions.
[illegible]

TO BUSINESS MEN AND OTHERS.—[illegible]

THE LAME WALK!
THE BLIND SEE!
THE DEAF HEAR!
Over 26,000 Registered Operations in Five Years.
NO MEDICINES GIVEN!
NO SURGICAL OPERATIONS PERFORMED!
CHRONIC DISEASES CURED!
ACUTE PAIN INSTANTLY RELIEVED!
DR. J. DODGE WARREN,
Of Lexington avenue, New York,
PRACTICAL PHYSICIAN
FOR
CHRONIC DISEASES.
Late of Boston, Philadelphia, Albany, Montreal, Quebec and New York City.
HAS TAKEN ROOMS AT THE
Matteson House, Chicago, Ill.,
From Nov. 21st, 1864, till Dec. 8th, 1864.
[illegible]

THE GREAT
INDIAN BEVERAGE,
WAHOO BITTERS.
TAKEN BY EVERYBODY
And
Sold by all Druggists & Dealers
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
The WAHOO BITTERS
Are a combination of
Nature's Great Restoratives,
They are entirely VEGETABLE, being compounded from different ROOTS, BARKS and HERBS, [illegible]
Unnatural Acidity of the Stomach,
Giving to it a natural and healthy action, and when the Stomach is right the whole man is right.
THE WAHOO BITTERS ARE AN
ALTERATIVE, DIARRETIC AND STOMACH TONIC.
They act directly upon the LIVER, Purifying the Blood, giving a Healthy Glow to the Skin.
THEY CURE
Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Asthma, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache.
WARM AND STRENGTHEN THE BOWELS, are a preventive of
Dysentery, Summer Complaints, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Chills, Intermittent Fever, Fever and Ague, &c., &c.
The Spirits used to preserve these Bitters is a
PURE RYE WHISKY,
Distilled in Copper, under my direction and personal attention, [illegible]
Put up only by myself, the Inventor and Patentee.
CAUTION!
[illegible]
E. DEXTER LOVERIDGE Buffalo, N. Y.
H. SCOVIL,
NO. 76 RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO,
Wholesale Agent for the Northwest.
no15-w260-1t

THE BOOK FOR BOYS.
PATRIOTIC PARENTS,
Give your Boys, and Young Men in your employ, a copy of THAYER'S REMARKABLE BOYS' LIFE OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN, entitled
THE PIONEER BOY;
AND HOW HE BECAME PRESIDENT.
We have gained a great Union Victory to-day. Give the boys this book, [illegible]
Buy it To-Night.
It is for sale at all the Book Stores. Price, $1.50. Sent free by mail on receipt of price, by
WALKER, WISE & CO.,
Publishers, Boston.
NOTICE.—AGENTS AND CANVASSERS Wanted [illegible]
no15-w243-1t

NEW SKIRT
FOR 1864.
A new and great invention in Hoop Skirts.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST,
97 Chambers Street, New York,
(Late 77 Reade Street,) are the patentees and exclusive manufacturers of the
J. W. BRADLEY'S PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.
[illegible]
Patent Duplex Elliptic Skirt.
[illegible]
POTTER PALMER,
[illegible]
Bradley's Patent "Duplex Elliptic" Skirt.
Most Popular and Flexible in use.
[illegible]

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, '64.
[illegible]
General Commission and Produce Business
Under the name of
HENING, FLINT & PEARCE.
[illegible]

ELY IS AT HIS NEW HOME,
[illegible]

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
[illegible]

CARRIAGE MAKERS, ATTENTION!
[illegible]

STRAYED—Estrayed from Kan[illegible]

New Advertisements.

A RICH STOCK OF
DRY GOODS
AT
LOW PRICES
AT
ROSS & GOSSAGE'S,
167 & 169 Lake St.
A STOCK OF
PLAID SILKS,
At Ten Shillings.
A SPECIALTY OF
SCOTCH PLAID SILKS,
At Twelve Shillings.
PLAIN SILKS,
From Eleven Shillings to $2.50.
Rich Fancy SILKS, Moires and Watered SILKS,
Quite New.
RICH BLACK SILKS, in Armures, Barathea Reps & Ottomans.
GOOD QUALITY
BLACK SILK,
At Ten Shillings per yard.
EXTRA QUALITY PLAIN AND PLAID
IRISH POPLINS,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PLAIN AND FANCY
DRESS GOODS,
Comprising
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
In all Colors, from $1.50 to $2 per yard.
Plain and Plaid SILK and WOOL POPLINS.
A superb assortment of
SCOTCH PLAID POPLINS,
COLORED MERINOS,
In every shade, from Nine Shillings to $2 per yard.
Fig'd Merinos and all Wool DeLaines.
A superior assortment of American, French and English
BALMORALS
AND
Quilted Embroidered Skirts.
ALL THE LATEST STYLES IN
PARIS CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
Velvet Cloaks, Black Silk Cloaks, Beaver Cloaks, Velvet Beaver Cloaks.
FRENCH CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
From $75 to $300.
A FULL STOCK OF
DOMESTIC GOODS,
Cloths and Cassimeres, Gloves and Hosiery, Knit Zephyr and Wool Goods, Yarns, Scarfs and Children's Clothing, &c., &c.
Family Mourning Goods
Of every description, at
ROSS & GOSSAGE'S, 167 & 169 Lake Street.
no15-w72-1t

THE
GREAT AMERICAN SAFES.
Ten years ahead of all others.
Made of Heavier Wrought Iron.
Thicker Fire Proof Filling.
Weigh twenty per cent. more.
Elegantly Made and Finished.
Cost no more than the old styles.
You see them Everywhere.
FOR SALE ONLY BY
F. W. PRATT,
13 LASALLE STREET.
no15-w233-1t

FALL TRADE.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
Large and Attractive Stock.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,
40 and 42 Lake-st.,
Have now in store a very extensive and well assorted stock, embracing the newest and most desirable styles and Fabrics in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the trade generally, all of which will be offered at the lowest prices East or West.
Package buyers will here find a full assortment of desirable Staple Goods at prices to suit.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,
40 and 42 Lake-st.
no15-g61-tu-th-sa-net

AMBOLINE,
AMBOLINE,
AMBOLINE,
AMBOLINE,
AMBOLINE,
FOR THE HAIR.
Price, $1 per Box, containing two Bottles.
PREPARED ONLY BY
WARING & CO.,
18 Dey street, New York.
AND SOLD EVERYWHERE.
BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, 16 Lake-st., Wholesale Agents for the State of Illinois.

THE CHICAGO OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO. OF N. Y.
NORTH AMERICAN INSURANCE CO. OF N. Y.
METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO. OF N. Y.
MARKET FIRE INS. CO. OF N. Y.
GOODHUE FIRE INS. CO. OF N. Y.
New England Mutual Life Ins. Co. of Boston
[illegible]
S. W. PHILLIPS & CO., Agents.

ARTIST'S MATERIALS,
Of every description, at JEVNE & ALMINI'S,
101 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

LARD KETTLES & FURNACES,
ASSORTED SIZES,
For sale by TINSOLS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD,
[illegible]

WROUGHT IRON PIPE
AT WHOLESALE,
By R. T. CRANE & BRO.,
102 WEST LAKE STREET.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—
[illegible]
JACOB FORSYTH, Agent,
[illegible]

$20,000.
[illegible]

TO DRUGGISTS, Partnership Wanted
[illegible]

CANCER, FISTULA, PILES
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1864.

A UNITED NORTH.

Aside from the declarations of the Chicago platform it has been notoriously and constantly apparent during the past three years, that the Democratic party have been opposed to the war. Their action in Congress has been steadily hostile to all measures for its prosecution. They have not generally voted against supplies for the army actually in the field, though some of their most prominent leaders have gone even to this length in their zeal for the rebellion. Their animus has shown itself in unconcealed opposition to bills for the raising of additional forces, and in loud denunciation of what they termed the unconstitutional acts of the executive. They had two curses on their lips for Lincoln to one for Jeff. Davis. They have raised obstacles at every step, and have fought the Administration with small annoyances where they dared not openly take sides against the Government. They have put such men as Vallandigham and Thomas H. Seymour in nomination as Governors of their respective States. They have elected to Congress such representatives of the loyal sentiment as Fernando Wood, Alexander Long, Daniel W. Voorhees, and William Joshua Allen. They have sometimes shouted "Good Lord," but oftener "Good Devil." When they finally assembled in convention at Chicago they threw off all disguise, declared that the war had been a failure, and called for a cessation of hostilities.

Prior to the 8th day of November last there has been no election sufficiently decisive to tell whether the people were determined on waging war to the bitter end, or not. There have been strong indications, in the form of volunteering, in the general demand for adequate taxation, in the results of local elections, and in the general rejoicing over Union victories in the field, that the large majority of the people were resolved to fight it out. But there was still wanting that official promulgation of the popular will which only a Presidential election could give. The case was not closed, and there was still room for dispute. Until the whole people came to the polls, at the constitutional period of time, and gave in their votes, there must necessarily be a divided North, and a wasting of some portion of the strength of the Union where all was needed to grapple the rebellion.

Now, for the first time in the progress of the war, is a united North possible. All cavils and quibbles are set at rest by an overwhelming majority for Abraham Lincoln. The last Court of Appeals has rendered its decision. The case is closed, and it only remains for all good citizens to abide by the result. Will the Democratic party acquiesce in the verdict of the people, or will they continue their factious opposition and prepare for themselves a more decisive and mortifying overthrow in the future? We ask them in all kindness and earnestness whether they cannot better serve their own interests, as well as the demands of the country, by coming up manfully to the support of every honest effort for crushing the rebellion, than by acting the ignoble part which they have chosen during the past three years? We are informed on what we deem excellent authority that the Hon. John T. Stuart, member of Congress from the Springfield district, in this State, has declared quite recently that, inasmuch as the people have voted, at a free and fair election, *for continuing the war*, it is his intention to obey the decision to the letter, and in the coming session of Congress to go for the war with all his might. Mr. Stuart's political record heretofore has not been better or worse than that of the average of his party in Congress. He has been as much of a war man and as much of a peace man as the rest of them. It is not more difficult for him than for nine-tenths of his party to take the patriotic stand attributed to him. Of Vallandigham and his tribe nothing can be expected but intense and malignant hostility to every loyal undertaking, but among the great majority of the Democratic party we shall now hope to chronicle a reform which will be alike beneficial to the country and honorable to their own fame.

JEHU BAKER ELECTED.

From the latest and best advices we have been able to obtain, it seems that Jehu Baker is *elected* to Congress in the 12th District, over the present incumbent, W. R. Morrison, by 43 majority. Here is the vote:

St. Clair—Baker, majority..........1465
Washington— " " 36
Total..........1501
Monroe—Morrison, majority..........1065
Randolph— " " 213
Madison— " " 127
Clinton.. " " 54
Total..........1459
Majority for Baker..........[illegible]

It is believed that the official footings will give this result. The Copperhead majority in Monroe is enormous, and fraudulent. Hundreds of guerillas and bushwhackers crossed the river and voted in Monroe. The honest majority for the Copperheads in that county does not exceed five hundred votes. Randolph was carried by the Republicans last fall by two hundred, and would have gone the same way this fall but for the swarms of rebel refugees from Missouri harbored in it. The election of Baker, in despite of these frauds, is exceedingly gratifying. Morrison was elected to Congress, two years ago, by 4,145 majority. He ran as a "War Democrat," and large numbers of Republicans voted for him; but when he got into his seat he became a blatant Copperhead—one of the very worst in Congress. He "went back" on his constituents, and now he has got the reward for his treachery. His successor is as radical as the late lamented Owen Lovejoy, and as eloquent. Next to the redemption of the 13th District, the election of Baker is the most gratifying incident of the great triumph in Illinois.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

The re-election of Abraham Lincoln by an overwhelming majority of the popular vote, grand as it is in a point of view touching future military successes, is no less remarkable in its moral effects. Before the election, the tone of the Copperhead press was fierce, arrogant, defiant and truculent. No epithet was too harsh or too opprobrious for the Chief Magistrate. They breathed fire and slaughter. They threatened the pillage of cities, sanguinary gutters, and all the horrors of a revolution within a revolution, if McClellan was not elected. They roared with all the fury of a lion, and many timid men cowered and trembled before the noise. But election day came, and from sunrise to sunset the silent shower of ballots fell like the snow, and the next morning the whole country was white with loyalty. The Copperhead press roared as gently as sucking doves, and they who a few days ago carried their partizan zeal and blind rage, almost to open affiliation with traitors, now are the first to give their adherence to the Administration and its measures.

We cite the course of a few of the more notable opposition papers. The Boston *Post*, the ablest Democratic paper in New England, says:

> "It will be the duty of good citizens to submit to the decision of the majority, to frown upon factious opposition to the Administration, and to obey the constituted authorities. The views expressed by the illustrious founder of the Democratic party, in his first inaugural address, will apply to the decision of to-day. "Let us reflect," he said, "that having banished from our land that religious intolerance under which mankind so long bled and suffered, we have yet gained little if we countenance a political intolerance as despotic, as wicked, and capable of as bitter and bloody persecutions." In this extraordinary hour of our country, she will need the aid of all her sons to carry her through her trial. Let us hope that the Infinite Power that rules the destinies of nations will lead at length to more happy counsels, and land our nation in Peace and Union."

The *National Intelligencer* announces that "the pen of controversy has performed its office and is now laid aside for the pen of the recorder." The N. Y. *Journal of Commerce* in a double leaded editorial withdraws entirely from the political field, and declares its intention to make the *Journal* a reliable commercial and family newspaper, and to give its support to the Government in putting down the rebellion. The N. Y. *World* has not intimated its future course. It probably will not have any. The small amount of political pap which has heretofore sustained it being withdrawn it will undoubtedly die of inanition.

The Louisville *Journal* publishes the following card:

> A CARD.
>
> As the proprietors and myself differ irreconcilably with respect to the future course of the *Journal*, I deem it my duty to retire from the paper. My connection with the *Journal* is accordingly dissolved. PAUL R. SHIPMAN.
>
> LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 10, 1864.

As Mr. Shipman has manipulated Mr. Prentice and the *Journal* to suit his own political notions for the past three years, this is a cheering sign that Prentice is about to return to loyalty.

The Illinois *State Register* is dead. It suspended publication on Saturday last. The gentleman who has supplied the funds to keep the paper alive has refused further support, and thus ends the echo of the secession organ of this city. Whatever ability it may have displayed, whatever of malice it has exhibited, and whatever disloyalty has tainted its columns, were all borrowed from the Chicago *Times*. Its talent never went farther than abuse and blackguardism, at which the most illiterate street rowdy is an adept, and its political platform differed only from rebel treason that it was confined to words. The election of Mr. Lincoln, and the redemption of Egypt, its former bailiwick, were its death blow.

The Chicago *Post* takes a manly and patriotic position, gives in its support to the war measures of the Administration, and in reference to the great political measure of the abolition of slavery by constitutional amendment, says:

> "This session we suppose it will be renewed, and it may fail; but it is to pass some time, and it may as well pass now as at any other time. It is a clearly constitutional mode of abolishing slavery; when ratified by three-fourths of the States it will be part of the Constitution. We see no reason why it should not pass. If the rebels will not lay down their arms, we hope it will pass, and we hope it will be ratified by the unanimous vote of the whole people. It is idle for the Democracy to place themselves in opposition to a clearly established anti-slavery measure. The world moves, and men's minds have become fixed against that institution. Sooner or later it must perish, and let the blow fall now, not upon friends in peace, but upon enemies whose hands are stained with our best blood. Who is there who proposes to re-establish slavery in the District of Columbia? No man will dare attempt to turn back popular opinion fixed and unalterable as it is on that point. If we had a controlling voice in the Democratic councils we should advise the Democratic members of both houses to unite and give a solid vote of both parties in favor of submitting that proposed amendment of the Constitution to the people. If they affirm it, let it be the law of the land, and let the slavery question be thus disposed finally and forever."

The Chicago *Times* manifests no sign of loyalty. Its treason is in the blood. The silent contempt of the people, and the gradual withdrawal of the popular patronage, already commencing, will soon sign its death-warrant.

SANGAMON COUNTY.

Many counties in Illinois have done splendidly for the Union cause, some far exceeding what was looked for; but on the other hand there are a few which disappointed all reasonable expectations. The worst instance of the kind is Sangamon. Four years ago that county voted as follows:

For Lincoln..........3,556
For Douglas..........3,598
Democratic majority..........42

Last fall it was carried by the Republicans by 250 majority. But witness last Tuesday's work:

For Lincoln..........3,565
For McClellan..........3,945
Copperhead majority..........380

This adverse vote bore down the handsome majority of 350 given in Lincoln county, defeating the two Republican candidates for the Legislature. The Senatorial district was also thrown away; because if Sangamon had done nearly as well as in 1860, we should have secured a Senator in Logan, Tazewell and Sangamon.

What is the cause of this wretched result? It was not for the want of candidates, for Sangamon furnished two on the State ticket, and had the candidate for Congress of the District besides. Nor can the defeat be attributed to the Springfield *Journal*, as it made a vigorous and gallant fight. Some of the candidates, we know, worked hard; but there were others who got on the wagon and rode into office. Perhaps they could neither pull nor push much if they had tried. Yet they were very active in securing nominations. It does seem unaccountably strange, that, with all the advantages of office, and patronage, and a good cause, Sangamon should be so shamefully surrendered to the enemy. Taking all things into account, no county in the State did anything like so badly. Let us hope for better results next time.

Kane County.

Before the election we could get none of the leading Republicans of Kane county to promise more than 2,000 majority. They said that it was undoubtedly true a large number of War Democrats had repudiated McClellan and the Chicago Platform, and had announced their intention to support Lincoln and the Republican ticket. But still so many young men had gone to the army, that it was unsafe to count on more than 2,000 majority. We drew on them, however, for 2,200 in our estimates made before the election. But Kane always does better than she promises in men, money and votes. She abounds in good works and pure patriotism. Four years ago she rolled up for Old Abe 2,556 majority, and last Tuesday actually gave him 2,788 majority, or 232 more than in 1860. The Douglas vote in '60 was 1,651; that cast for Mac. was but 1,482, and of this number, fully 1,000 were given by Irishmen of the Catholic persuasion. In the whole County of Kane, with its population of 35,000 souls, not more than 350 men of native birth voted for the Chicago Platform and its candidates; while 4,264 American born citizens and naturalized Protestants voted for Lincoln and Liberty.

Massachusetts.

With a clean majority of seventy to seventy-five thousand, it is hardly worth while to give the details of the few towns which were not heard from Tuesday night. They "will not alter the result." Our returns foot up:

307 Towns—Lincoln..........119,087
McClellan..........48,273
Lincoln's majority..........70,814

MASSACHUSETTS CITIES AND TOWNS.—We give the majorities in some of the cities and towns of Massachusetts: Boston, Lincoln's majority, 5,065; Chelsea, 1,209; Cambridge, 1,260; Charlestown, 1,567; Lowell, 1,377; Lawrence, 638; Lynn, 1,486; Newburyport, 558; Fall River, 1,140; Taunton, 1,064; New Bedford, 1,921; Roxbury, 596; Plymouth, 661; Springfield, 1,585; Worcester, 1,972; Northampton, 3,218; Blackstone, 56; Oxford, 147; Uxbridge, 131; Wrentham, 222; Attleborough, 390; Mansfield, 198; Dighton, 207; Norton, 136; Raynham, 298; Seekonk, 7; Somerset, 223; Swanzey, 147; Salem, 1,430; Westport, 475 for Lincoln, and only 8 for McClellan.

THE BANNER TOWNS.—Marshfield, the home of Daniel Webster, gave a vote which Mr. Winthrop and other Webster whigs must be interested in hearing of. It was Lincoln, 224; McClellan, none.

Not a single Democratic Representative is elected, so far as heard from, out of Boston. That city returns six Democrats, and the returns from the rest of the State show that 232 Republicans are elected, with four Districts to hear from. So according to present appearances the Legislature will stand as follows: Senate—Republicans, 40; Democrats, 0. House—Republicans, 232; Democrats, 6.

Extract from the Supplementary Report on the Conduct of the War—Examination of Gen. McClellan Continued.

Q. Were you, in the fall of 1864, a candidate for the Presidency?

A. I don't remember.

Q. Did you, in the fall of 1864, encourage any persons to vote for you for President?

A. I may have done so.

Q. Do you know whether any person voted for you for that office?

A. I didn't see it.

Q. Did you, during the period referred to call for larger forces?

A. I don't remember. I may have done so. It would have been in accordance with my habits.

A Copperhead Idea of Moral Sublimity.

[From the Albany Atlas and Argus of Oct. last.,

A SUGGESTION.—Almost everybody goes for McClellan! Why not all go in for him, so as make it unanimous? It would be a sublime moral spectacle!

Copperheads now are looking at the sublime moral spectacle through the other end of the telescope.

VAGRANT LAW IN VERMONT.—The law just passed by the Vermont Legislature relative to vagrants provides that all idle persons who not having visible means to maintain themselves, live abroad promiscuously and are not able to give good accounts of themselves, shall be deemed vagrants; that all persons who shall have their faces painted or otherwise disguised in a manner calculated to prevent indentification, and who shall appear in any road or enclosure, shall be deemed vagrants; that sheriffs and constables shall be required to arrest all such persons: that if convicted as vagrants within the meaning of the act, such persons shall be liable to six months' imprisonment in jail, &c.

☞ Friends of McClellan declare that the New Jersey Legislature will now elect him to the Senate. We hope no objection will be made. He has failed as a soldier and as a Presidential candidate. Let him try a Senatorship. He may be fit for something yet. Don't give him up.

☞ The Unionists of the VIIIth New York Congressional District have been apprised of wholesale frauds and gross irregularities, by which the vote of Mr. James Brooks was swelled into a plurality of eight votes, and are now collecting testimony with a view to contesting the election.

☞ Lieutenant Governor Jacobs, of Kentucky has gone to Washington in charge of United States officers as a political prisoner.

President Lincoln and the Boston Sailors' Fair.

The National Sailors' Fair commenced at Boston on Wednesday last. Hon. A. H. Rice, member of Congress elect, made the opening speech, concluding as follows:

Ladies and gentlemen: It was hoped that we might be honored with the presence of some of the high executive officers of the Government; but for reasons that will be apparent to every one, that is impossible. I have had the honor to receive, however, telegraphic dispatches from two of them. The first is from the President of the United States. [Great applause.] It is as follows:

> WASHINGTON, Nov. 8, 1864.
>
> To the Managing Committee of the Sailors' Fair, at Boston:
>
> Allow me to wish you great success. With the old fame of the navy, made brighter by the present war, you cannot fail. I name none lest I wrong others by omission. To all, from Rear Admiral to Honest Jack, I tender a nation's admiration and gratitude. [Signed] A. LINCOLN.

[Loud applause.]

I have also another dispatch from the President. It happened that the generous owner of the mammoth ox, "General Grant," had presented him to the President of the United States, the gift to take effect on the 8th of November, 1864. [Laughter.] In this dispatch, the President, after alluding to the donation, says:

"I present the mammoth ox to the Sailors' Fair as a contribution." [Applause, followed by three cheers for the President.]

ILLINOIS ELECTION—OFFICIAL.

Comparative Vote of 1864 and 1860.

Counties.	1864. Lincoln.	1864. McClellan.	1860. Lincoln.	1860. Douglas.
Adams	....	....	3811	4365
Alexander	....	....	156	664
Bond	1154	713	987	981
Boone	[illegible]	242	1720	310
Brown	....	....	728	1323
Bureau	....	....	[illegible]	1412
Calhoun	....	....	209	680
Carroll	1981	444	1630	461
Cass	....	....	1046	1301
Champaign	2116	1133	1796	1291
Christian	1043	1606	958	1408
Clarke	....	....	1313	1794
Clay	832	1009	861	1070
Clinton	....	....	781	1234
Coles	....	....	1495	1467
Cook	18667	14351	14589	9846
Crawford	....	....	881	1364
Cumberland	....	....	699	908
De Kalb	....	....	3049	965
De Witt	....	....	1228	1015
Du Page	1816	774	1790	803
Douglas	....	....	809	639
Edgar	....	....	1677	1923
Edwards	....	....	590	370
Effingham	625	1258	458	1084
Fayette	....	....	958	1871
Ford	....	....	235	148
Franklin	639	876	228	1391
Fulton	2991	3094	3039	3036
Gallatin	....	....	291	1030
Greene	....	....	979	2173
Grundy	1461	775	1419	1710
Hamilton	298	1147	102	1553
Hancock	....	....	2568	2960
Hardin	....	....	107	489
Henderson	1210	577	1253	911
Henry	....	....	3022	1332
Iroquois	....	....	1489	955
Jackson	....	....	315	1556
Jasper	....	....	635	906
Jefferson	649	1489	459	1859
Jersey	827	1548	910	1291
Jo Daviess	2517	1799	2782	1941
Johnson	....	....	40	1563
Kane	4270	1482	4207	1651
Kankakee	2113	569	1977	803
Kendall	1765	470	1811	571
Knox	....	....	3839	2208
Lake	2403	873	2394	965
LaSalle	....	....	5342	4390
Lawrence	....	....	764	970
Lee	2509	1173	2480	2140
Livingston	....	....	1474	1088
Logan	....	....	1729	1521
Macon	1827	1516	1501	1541
Macoupon	....	....	2193	2688
Madison	....	....	3161	3100
Marion	....	100	858	1715
Marshall	1548	1401	1030	1376
Mason	....	....	1198	1324
Massac	....	....	181	873
McDonough	....	....	2255	2366
McHenry	2951	1188	3033	1444
McLean	....	....	3547	2567
Menard	854	1075	962	1035
Mercer	....	....	1808	1193
Monroe	580	1537	845	1401
Montgomery	1274	1960	1699	1743
Morgan	....	....	2312	2419
Moultrie	549	829	618	707
Ogle	3239	1142	3184	1315
Peoria	....	....	3269	3738
Perry	....	....	649	1101
Piatt	....	....	782	599
Pike	....	....	2553	3016
Pope	....	....	197	1302
Pulaski	....	....	220	560
Putnam	711	436	751	386
Randolph	....	....	1382	1815
Richland	889	987	777	1022
Rock Island	....	....	2688	1475
Saline	....	....	100	1388
Sangamon	3565	3945	3556	3598
Schuyler	1106	1691	956	1559
Scott	878	910	832	1131
Shelby	....	....	971	2083
Stark	1174	613	1164	689
St. Clair	4207	2722	3862	3014
Stephenson	2698	1988	2670	1737
Tazewell	....	....	2348	2168
Union	....	....	157	960
Vermillion	....	....	2351	1377
Wabash	....	....	597	700
Warren	....	....	2298	1672
Washington	1244	1307	798	1565
Wayne	....	....	620	1645
White	....	....	756	1544
Whiteside	2905	1033	2713	1110
Will	3343	2792	3219	2515
Williamson	859	1121	173	1835
Winnebago	3909	705	3984	817
Woodford	....	....	1238	1419
			172,161	160,215

BROWNLOW ON PRENTICE.

A Stinging Review of Family History—Prenticeana Perforated.

[From the Knoxville Whig.]

To George D. Prentice:

Since the opening of this Presidential campaign I have been repeatedly assailed through your paper, either editorially or by such dismissed officers and humbugs as Wolford. I have never replied, either to your editorial attacks, or the attacks of different correspondents. I have felt assured that you desired to make some little capital for your Constitutional-Conservative-States-Rights-Peace-on-any-terms ticket, and it has gratified me a little to know that my blows have been felt somewhere. In noticing your attacks at this late day, it will be apparent to all that I address myself to you, and not to the odds and ends of all God's creation who compose the newly-organized party of Democrats and traitors with whom you are associated.

In your paper of the 30th October you state, editorially, that "Brownlow, having received office from Lincoln, he now declares his approbation, as we understand, of all that Lincoln has done and all that he may hereafter do. Every such man has his price."

This, Mr. Prentice, is a direct charge of bribery and corruption, and needs to be ventilated by a statement of facts, after which I propose to contrast my record with yours, and to take a brief view of the relations your family and mine sustain to this rebellion.

I hold an office in the Treasury Department which was conferred upon me by Mr. Chase without my seeking it, or any friend applying for me. The pay is not equal to the labor performed, and at no time has paid the board of my small family, with my two sons in the army. I have retained the position because I desired to serve my friends in East Tennessee, and to unite with them in restricting the benefits of trade to the loyal men of the country.

During the first eighteen months of the war, you associated with others, held office under Lincoln, or, if you please, were mixed up with contracts; and when I last saw you, in Nashville, summer was a year ago, you was staving and puffing along, to and from the front, moving heaven and earth, to secure some big contracts to supply the army of the Cumberland, and writing the most sickening and flattering notices of Gen. Rosecrans, in the hope of winning upon him and his officials. But all your flattery failed, and all the letters you presented failed to secure for you the contracts you sought; and thus refusing to give you your "price," you bolted from the support of Lincoln's administration. While you were interested in contracts under the Government, you was as good a Lincoln man as I was.

To be candid with you, Mr. Prentice, you figured badly in your scramble after contracts and clamor for extra privileges—others, associated with you, and making a tool of you, and using your position as a journalist, to worm themselves into positions where they could swindle the Government. Indeed, I heard the remark made by men who had always been your admirers, that it was humiliating, nay, mortifying and disgraceful, to see a poor old man, in his dotage, and under the influence of liquor and an inordinate love of money, in such a drive as you were in, going and coming to Rosecrans' headquarters, and calling at the St. Cloud Hotel, Nashville, to muster up additional backers.

While I was North, after I had spoken extensively, and my speeches were reported equally extensively, and I was made to say to the world what I really did say—that I endorsed Lincoln's entire war policy, and the putting down of the rebellion even at the cost of exterminating the Southern population, you wrote to me and proposed to join me in partnership in starting a new Union paper in Nashville—an offer I politely declined. It is due to you to state that, at that time, you were receiving your "price," and my principles were not offensive to you. You are the last man in America to talk about men having their "price and selling out to Lincoln.

There is a slight difference in the positions occupied by your family and mine, and, as a necessary consequence, your principles and mine must differ. My wife and little children, after I had been incarcerated for three months and sent out of the country, were unceremoniously forced to pack up and vacate their house and home, and go North, at their own expense, upon thirty-six hours' notice, and thus thrown upon my hands North, while my property remained here for the use of the Confederacy. I thought all the time, and still think that the government ought to have done something more for me than to confer upon me this small office, although I have not expressed this opinion before.

My two sons entered the Federal army, and one of them is now at home on crutches, because of wounds received in leading his regiment of cavalry in a charge upon Wheeler's forces in Middle Tennessee. My other son is in General Gillem's command, and was in the fight when the Great Kentucky horse-thief, Morgan, was killed, under whom and with whom your sons have been fighting against the government upon whose bounty their rebel mother and contract hunting father are living. One of your sons was killed in Kentucky while on a horse-stealing expedition under rebel officers. Your other son is now on trial in Virginia for the murder of a brother rebel by the name of White. Your wife is an avowed rebel and ought to be sent South by the Federal authorities; and you are but one degree removed from a rebel and a traitor, having completely played out. There is not a true-hearted Union man in your office, unless he be some one of the employees. Your paper is no longer Union authority, but is rapidly sinking into disrepute and meeting with that contempt its treason merits.

With pity for the sorrows of a poor old man, I am, &c., W. G. BROWNLOW.

NOVEMBER 5, 1864.

Extensive Austrian Emigration to Mexico.

The Emperor Maximillian, of Mexico, has extended a free passage from Austria to Mexico, to all who choose to emigrate to his dominions, and that thousands of men in Austria are accepting the offer. There are at the present time not less than 20,000 Austrians on the ocean, *en route* for Mexico, and thousands more are preparing to come. The Austrian government is understood to be doing everything in its power to facilitate Maximillian's enterprise, and has remitted the tax which Austrians have hitherto been compelled to pay for the privilege of leaving the country.

Maximillian's object is plain. The men of Austria are all educated soldiers. Napoleon is withdrawing the French army of occupation from Mexico, and Maximillian, knowing that it will not be safe for him to intrust his throne to the protection of the fickle, revolutionary and despot-hating Mexicans, has determined to establish himself firmly by surrounding himself with an army of his own countrymen, he being, as is known, an Austrian prince. It is believed that he will succeed in bringing over not less than 50,000 of them within the next few months.

THE ARMY VOTE.—Vote of Iowa regiments:—3d, Lincoln 149, McClellan none. 20th, Lincoln 203, McClellan 2. 13th, Lincoln 217, McClellan 4. 15th, Lincoln 265, McClellan 23. Vote of Wisconsin regiments:—21st, Lincoln 211, McClellan 86. Detachment of 14th, Lincoln 132, McClellan 34. 12th, Lincoln 429, McClellan 76. 16th, Lincoln 287, McClellan 122. 17th, Lincoln 196, McClellan 102. 26d, Lincoln 247, McClellan 8.

OUR NASHVILLE LETTER.

The Military Situation—The Invasion—Weather—The Election—Constitutional Convention.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

NASHVILLE, Nov. 11, 1864.

The rebels are evidently on the anxious bench, just now. Sherman don't manage things to suit them; he won't retreat to the Ohio; he won't even evacuate Atlanta. Hood has done his best, and has effected nothing. Thomas is more than he can manage, and Sherman, instead of retreating with his army, is to-day in Atlanta (unless he is far beyond it, as he may be) with four full corps.

I could give you full particulars of the expedition of Sherman's but must not do so, as all such information would be clearly contraband. However, the northern papers have been making a good many guesses, which do not vary far from the truth; and I believe I violate no confidence when I say the expedition will result in the destruction of all the rebel communications with Hood and Lee.

We have just been regaled with a huge story about a desperate attack on Atlanta, by the rebels. That there has been some slight skirmishing I believe; and one or two light batteries were drawn up, and employed in throwing shells into the town; and this was done with a view of ascertaining whether Sherman's army was there, or away; and I need hardly say that the assailants found them, and immediately "dusted."

One of the editors of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, who witnessed the fight, pronounced it desperate and bloody; but added that nobody was hurt on our side, and but three or four rebels were shot down. But then he had never before seen a fight, and besides he came from that city of embryo Munschausens,—Philadelphia—and allowance must be made for exaggerations. I have good authority for saying the assailants did not number 500 men, and were chiefly Georgian militia; and they continually kept at a very respectable distance from our guns. They were merely reconnoitering.

Gen. Gillem has routed the rebels again in East Tennessee. The operations there are on a small scale, and are of very little importance.

THE INVASION.

I had almost forgotten that Hood started out with the serious intention of invading Tennessee, so signal has been his failure, except so far as it regards Forrest's operations on the Tennessee River. Hood's main army is at its old place, south of the Tennessee River, and scattered from Florence to Corinth, where they will be likely to remain for some time to come. He is very harmless where he is, and will probably not be troubled for some weeks.

THE WEATHER.

The rain has at length ceased and the sky is clear and the air cool. Nevertheless, I regard military operations, in this State, as suspended; Sherman, however, will be active.

THE ELECTION.

I cannot yet estimate the vote cast in this State with any degree of certainty, but I think the poll of Lincoln and Johnson will reach 35,000—perhaps exceed that figure. A great jubilee will be held here on Monday night next, at which Gov. Johnson and others will speak.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

It is probable that a proclamation will soon be issued, ordering a Constitutional Convention. The loyal people are exceedingly anxious for a reorganization of the State, and are urging Gov. Johnson to call a convention, which they look upon as absolutely necessary, under existing circumstances. The delegates will be either 75 or 100 in number, and will be elected by a general ticket. This is designed to give the loyal people a fair showing. By an apportionment, the 30,000 loyal East Tennesseeans—more than half in the State—will have less than one-third the delegates, which will be very unfair.

I presume the only amendments which will be introduced into the Constitution, will be one abolishing slavery, and another disfranchising traitors. Upon this subject all loyal men are agreed. Tennessee is to be a free State, and from the hour that our Constitution is amended as indicated, emigration from the North will pour in, and we shall enjoy a prosperity never known in the days of slaveholding sovereignty.

The loyal people, especially the North Tennesseeans, are, through their newspapers and public men, urging this thing upon Tennessee with unmistaken vehemence. As it is of great interest to this country at large, I will quote from Parson Brownlow's last *Whig*, an article headed "A Constitutional Convention:"

"Governor Johnson, in a few days more, will be the Vice-President of the United States, *elect*, and, as a matter of course, will resign the office of Military Governor of Tennessee. Before he retires from that position, we hope he will call a constitutional convention of delegates, to be elected by the loyal men of the State, with a view to change the organic law of the State. It is obvious to every man who desires to see peace and order restored in Tennessee, as well as the complete restoration of the State to the Union, that action should be taken by the people in their sovereign capacity. By the Bill of Rights heretofore adopted as a part of our organic law, all power is declared to be inherent in the people, and invested in them, and as such, they have the power to amend or alter the Constitution, provided that such amendments shall not conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

The present condition of our State demands that some action should be taken by the loyal citizens, with a view to change the organic law, and to take all the steps necessary to restore the State to the Union. The slavery question must be settled, and immediate or gradual emancipation provided for. We will have no quiet in Tennessee until this slavery question is settled. The opening of the courts of the country will not meet the case. That would produce endless litigation, much strife between neighbors, and break up the harmony of communities.

We have a large class of men who are loyal, provided slavery is preserved; they are opposed to a convention, and to any action outside of a Legislature. The disloyal men of the State will all act with them, and act for mischief. These men have one idea, and that idea is the nigger, dread the action of a convention, knowing the State will be restored to the Union by its election, and the assemblage of its delegates.

If these *Slavocrats* succeed, no Union man will be permitted to live in the State. It must be settled by the people, assembled in their sovereign capacity, and the sooner the better. The State will then be at peace. The convention should be chosen by *general ticket*. Let seventy-five men be selected from the counties representing the House of Representatives, just as so many members of the Legislature are chosen, and twenty-five more, representing the Senatorial Districts. Let all be loyal men, and let none others be put upon the general ticket, and the loyal voters will elect the entire ticket. The ticket thus chosen could be submitted to the people, if deemed advisable, at such time as the Governor might appoint.

If deemed advisable, this convention could elect a Governor, and at once proceed to fill every office vacant in the State, or give the power to the judges, justices, and even constables, if desired. These are simply our views and suggestions. What we have to say is, that the time for action has come, if the loyal men of Tennessee intend to hold and control the State.

If the loyal men have to surrender to the pretended Union men and rebels, acting in concert, we desire to emigrate to some sister State, and shall most certainly do so. Let, then, the Governor call a Convention as soon as the Presidential election is over.

The editor of the Chattanooga *Gazette*, in a paragraph headed "A Constitutional Convention," indorses the above in the following language:

"Parson Brownlow sounds the key-note in an article on this subject, which we transfer to our columns from the Nashville *Whig* this morning. This State must and will be reorganized by the 4th of March next. We must have our representatives in Congress by that time. *Tennessee will be as free as Maryland on the 4th of next March.* Our Bill of Rights sets forth that if power is inherent in the people, and the loyal people are the only people who have any political rights that the nation is bound to respect. As soon as the Presidential election is over, we shall endeavor to point out the way to reorganize on a basis of real liberty."

It must be remembered that these two editors are Tennesseeans, and owned and edited papers in Knoxville and Chattanooga before the war. It is fair to presume that they give light to the feeling of the loyal masses of the people of Tennessee. I will add that Gov. Johnson is heartily in favor of calling for a convention.

FROM CAIRO.

The White Refugees—What Shall be Done With Them?—Their Present and Prospective Condition.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Saturday, Nov. 12, 1864.

You have occasionally made mention in the TRIBUNE of the white refugees who arrive here in large numbers. I revert to them again—not from any satisfaction there may be in considering their condition, for it is a sad one, but rather that your readers, situated remote from the great thoroughfare through which the current of Government operations rolls, may understand more nearly the effects of this terrible rebellion upon the people themselves where it was inaugurated and over whom it has held sway with relentless hand.

The hundreds who came during the summer months were comparatively comfortable, on account of the mildness of the weather. Though their wardrobes were light, yet they did not require much then, and they came and went, through the assistance of Mr. Shipman, the agent of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, and the local Relief Committee, never wanting any kindly aid or care which could be bestowed upon them.

They embrace all classes from the rural districts. You may see at any time, when fifty or a hundred are landed here, the family of the "poor white"—a mother and half a dozen children, ragged, filthy, dispirited, hopeless, going, they not where, with no other motive or aim than to "get away where there is no war." By the side of this you may see the "plunder" of the small farmer's family. They owned and cultivated twenty or fifty acres of land, but the husband and father had been conscripted early in the war. They had not heard from him for months; couldn't tell whether he was dead or alive. They have friends, perhaps, in Southern Illinois, or in Indiana, who would help them if they could only get to them. They will call on Mr. Stiles, the kind-hearted old gentleman at the Refugee's Home, for transportation, and if they need a little money to complete the distance to their friends, Mr. Shipman aids them out of the funds confided to his keeping for that purpose.

A little further along you meet a resolute-looking man standing sentry, as it were, over his wife and children. He will tell you he had a good comfortable home in Northern Alabama or Georgia, till the rebels took everything he had, and he was obliged to flee with his poverty-stricken flock. He may have saved a wagon-load of household goods, a cow and a mule or two, by secreting them in the woods until a favorable time offered for their escape to the Federal lines. They received rations and transportation from place to place till at last they find themselves quite beyond the reach of raiders, though not wholly beyond the notice of traitors' eyes.

At times we have had numerous families of Southern men, now enlisted in the Union army, who have been the marked subjects of rebel hate. While some are undoubtedly disloyal at heart, yet this class especially hold to sentiments of the highest patriotic devotion. They bear in their countenances the unmistakable evidence of pure love for the old flag and the true Union. Not long ago a half a dozen families of these loyalists came in and pushed on into the interior of the State. They wanted to find a place where the women and children could get work and make a living. The men would return again to their old haunts (their homes had all been destroyed by the rebels), and fight there over their ruins for the Union. They wanted no leaders. They would make no confidants except their own trusty rifles, and, thus, in their own way, would they fight the rebellion.

The number of these exiles arriving here varies as they can get passage here. Sometimes nearly every boat will bring a family or two. Then fifty or a hundred will come at a time. The sick and most destitute go to the Refugee's Home, where they remain until they recover or are called to the spirit world. Of families comprising eight or ten persons, all have been removed by death except one, two or three children. The fate of these little ones is sad in the extreme. Nearly all who come are women and children, not over one-seventh are men, and the men for the most part are broken in health.

As a whole, they are not so enterprising as our lower classes. Yet in the heavy timbered lands north of here you may find a great many working for the lumber yards, and even fifty to one hundred women are engaged in chopping cord wood to support their little ones. Others make good farm hands, while some of the girls find homes with farmers' families and make good house servants. The well children are generally sprightly.

With the coming on of cold weather it becomes a serious question, "What will they do for the winter?" We shall soon have two thousand or three thousand per month arriving. Already scores have arrived per week who had only a single dress to cover them and that very thin and ragged. It would be idle for me to attempt to give an adequate idea of the poverty and distress which these poor creatures present. That children come without hats, shoes or stockings is no rare thing. Even girls of twelve to fourteen years of age have landed on the levee with nothing more than a blanket—old, worn and filthy to cover their persons.

Doubtless it will seem to most persons, as it seems to us here, who are compelled to witness these sights, that they should not be sent North, nor even allowed to come among us. But the military authorities at the several posts South become overburthened with them, where they gather around for protection or for food to sustain their existence. What should they do? Drive them back again into their desolated country—force them to return where the officers will know that only starvation awaits them? The care of these people is one to which the Government has often been called on for some definite action, yet it seems to be hedged in with many difficulties. If private charity cannot send relief to them, we know not what their fate must be. **

HOW A LOYAL IRISHMAN FOUGHT AND VOTED.—Among all the many soul-stirring incidents at the polls on Tuesday we have read of none more impressive and glorious than the following, described by the Providence *Journal*. An instance of devotion like this, on the part of an adopted citizen of the country, is in itself a sufficient answer to all the cowardice of a peace party and all the wretched assertions that this war against traitors has been or will be a failure:

In Fall River there was a very touching case. Capt. James Brady, a warm-hearted, brave and loyal Irishman, commanding a company of the 26th Massachusetts Regiment, was recently wounded in the Shenandoah Valley, and is now at home in Fall River, with one leg off and three balls in his body. On election day he insisted upon giving one more shot at the enemy. Accordingly the shattered hero was placed upon a stretcher, covered with the American ensign, and borne by four men to the ward-room, where he deposited his vote for Lincoln and Johnson, every man present standing uncovered meanwhile, and not a few eyes suffused with tears. As the gallant captain was borne away, having discharged his patriotic duty, cheer after cheer attested the fact that the deed was appreciated.

The Tide Turning in Europe.

The London correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing October 19, says:

"A literary gentleman said yesterday in a conversation where I was a listener, that he met a week or so ago at Biaritz, the distinguished Confederate Eustis, whom he had known in former years, and that he now found him utterly despondent, if not despairing. I myself at a public dinner the other day heard a warm 'sympathizer,' who was evidently well acquainted with the rebels and the prospects of the loan, say in compliment to the Southerners: 'They are the bravest men on earth, sir. The chances are ten to one against them, and yet see how they hold on!' I might enumerate many other signs over here that indicate the settled and universal presentiment that the Southern rebellion is in some form or other soon to collapse. I have not heard for some months what formerly I heard daily: "The South will never be conquered!" The Times has not uttered that prophecy, once so frequent in its columns, for four or five months."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 14.

The week opens with a very active demand for money, confined mostly to packers. The weather is admirable for their business and they seem determined to profit by it. Other interests show more activity than for some time past, and taken altogether the banker's have a pretty active time of it. Very fortunately they were well prepared for the occasion, in consequence of the caution and reserve they practiced after the recent panic had swept over them. They are yet able to stand the pressure and respond to all legitimate calls, but if the rush continues, they will have to contract their lines of discount and disappoint many. The knowledge that a stringency may come will undoubtedly attract capital in this direction, and thus prevent disappointment. The rate of ten per cent is maintained.

The exchange market has broken down, and the banks were fairly blocked with it to-day. This was anticipated, and many of the banker's within the past week have held on to their exchange and shipped currency instead. They now see their mistake. To-day currency is short, and exchange comes in from every direction, principally, however, from packers, who have been drawing on their New York correspondents. The prospect now is that exchange will be even more plenty to-morrow than it has been to-day. The quotation have been changed—¼ discount buying; for selling. We anticipate that it will be ¼ lower than this to-morrow, or vast concessions from the above named figures will be very generally made.

The gold market has not greatly fluctuated in New York to-day, but the business has been active. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd, bullion broker, 38 Clark street:

10:00 a. m.	244	12:30 p. m.	246
10:10 a. m.	243¾	12:40 p. m.	245½
10:20 a. m.	244	1:00 p. m.	244½
11:00 a. m.	245	2:00 p. m.	245¾
11:30 a. m.	246¼	3:00 p. m.	245½
12:00 m.	246¼	4:00 p. m.	244¼

Jeff. Davis, in his recent finances, places the public debt of the Confederacy, on the 1st of October, at $1,147,970,208. It will doubtless be a puzzle to people generally how, with an army nearly as large as our own, and with graybacks worth five cents on the dollar, the rebel debt should be so small. The whole matter is easily explained. Rebel finances have sunk into such a hopeless state of demoralization that they have no regular system of disbursements. Their commissariat is supplied by produce seized by the army, in payment for which certificates are given, payable at the close of the war. These certificates continue in circulation as a sort of currency, helping the inflation; but not being at present payable, are not recognized in the Treasury Register, and are, therefore, not included in the statement of the public debt. This being the case, the ordinary operations of the Treasury are, to a large extent, dispensed with, and the real indebtedness of the Confederacy is unknown. As the principal expenditures of the rebels are met in this way, it is quite certain that the above figures represent not more than one-third of the public debt of the Confederacy. To state the debt at 3,500,000,000 is quite as as low as the facts will warrant. Davis simply practices his usual dishonesty and hypocrisy in omitting all mention of the above facts. This perjured statement will probably furnish a text for London commentators in presenting a comparison of the Federal and rebel finances, as illustrating the soundness of the Confederate loan.

The market here opened firm at 242, advanced to 243¼, declined to 242, closing weak at that price, with an active business and large transactions. Silver is dull, there being no orders on the market; 230@235 was bid for a few small lots. Government bonds are very strong in New York, and have advanced 1½ per cent. 5.20s are selling at 103¾.

The Second National Bank quotes Government bonds as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6 per cent 5-20 bonds	102 1-2	103 1-2
U. S. 5 per cent 10-40 bonds	95	97
U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes (new)	....	par.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* is authorized to state that the rumors that the Treasury Department was about to interfere in the gold market, and by selling gold out of its funds, depress the market to 50 per cent premium, are untrue. The Department will do nothing of the kind. The freest possible market for gold, and the disposition, which now seems manifest among all classes, to stand by the Government, will do more to prevent the advance of gold, than any other cause. Let the people do their duty to the Government, and all will be well.

GOLD IN NEW YORK.—The New York *Times* of Friday says:

"The theory that the popular indorsement through the ballot-box of Mr. Lincoln's Administration would necessarily advance the premium of Gold, meets with less practical response in the Gold Room than the speculators who manipulated the market for the election anticipated. The public at large have no confidence in it, as they ought not to have, since it is based upon the false assumption that an early peace under Mr. Lincoln is impracticable. The era of good feeling between the two sections of the country, we have reason to hope, will return much sooner than was anticipated by the political opponents of the Administration, before the election. And if this be not quickly followed by the return of the Southern States to their allegiance under the Constitution, the fault will not be found with the President or the magnanimous spirit in which he can now afford to meet any overtures made, or even intimated, in the proper spirit, by their chiefs in insurrection."

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the closing prices for cash, Nov. 14, received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission Stock and Bond Brokers 34 Clark street, Chicago:

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.		1st B'd.	2d B'd.
N. Y. C.	127¾	128	Quicksilver	87¾	88¾
C. & N. W.	48¾	48¾	C. & T.	114¾	113¾
C. & N. W. pfd.	85¾	84¾	Hudson River	122¾	120¾
Erie (com.)	105¾	105¾	Ill. Central	130	129¾
Erie pfd.	104¾	104¾	O. & M. cert.	41¾	....
C. & Pitts.	[illegible]	116	Ill. 6 ₱ ct War Loan Bonds	99	....
M. S. (com.)	[illegible]	78¾	U. S. 6 ₱ ct 5-20 Coupons	102¾	....
M. S. (gtd.)	145	145	U. S. 6 ₱ cent Bonds, '81	108¾	....
P. F. W. & C.	106¾	106¾	U. S. 7-30s	114	....
M. C.	131¾	128¾	U. S. 1 yr cert.	96¾	....
C. & A. (com.)	89	....	Am. Gold	245	245¾
C. & A. (pfd.)	92¾	....			
Rock Island	109¾	108¾			
I. C. Scrip	130	129¾			
C., B. & Q.	117¾	117¾			

Market—First Board, firm; Second Board, weak.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, 1864.

The receipts and shipments during the last 48 hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS PAST 48 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	4,660	6,395
Wheat	35,656	35,275
Corn	22,987	16,900
Oats	85,186	82,226
Rye	4,491	....
Barley	1,836	....
Grass Seed	16,000	....
Flax Seed	18,000	....
Broom Corn	22,222	....
Cured Meats	800	....
Pork	698	....
Butter	14,140	7,680
Dressed Hogs	8	....
Live Hogs	10,999	....
Cattle	1,155	....
Hides	64,400	....
Highwines	160	11
Lumber, m.	2,236	1,885
Shingles, m.	....	355
Lath	965,000	332,000
Salt, brls.	12,330	5,136

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 12.

Received by	Flour brls.	Wheat bus.	Corn bus.	Oats bus.	Rye bus.	Barley bus.
Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....
Canal	1065	27066	40000	106148	1800	665
G. & C. U. R. R.	....	....	....	....	....	....
R. I. R. R.	4282	87090	25549	82400	7790	7390
Ill. C. R. R.	4182	38220	14180	3200	1730	730
C. B. & Q. R. R.	3036	72150	17250	118157	6875	2390
N. W. R. R.	12868	136799	10820	431584	1750	7722
C. & A. R. R.	3406	34492	8181	27300	307	307
Other roads	10	720	....	....	....	....
Total	29140	396171	118459	698214	27712	19688
Corresponding week '63	32275	310103	132968	306681	14670	20129
Season '63	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Season '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 12.

Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats	Rye.	Barley.
By Railroad	3715	1848	973	14920	720	1050
To Buff by L.	14815	135856	14000	84940	17735	....
Oswego	....	57000	....	33665	....	....
Ogdensburg	3135	4800	....	....	....	....
Other Ports	4141	300	46635	45650	....	....
Total	24975	199750	61410	165223	18655	1050
Cor. w'k '63	26645	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Season '63	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Season '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day and the general Produce markets ruled quiet and prices had a downward tendency. Owing to the near approach of the close of Lake and Canal navigation, the demand for shipment has almost entirely ceased, and the speculative inquiry, in view of the unsettled state of gold, is comparatively light.

The Provision market, however, continues to gain strength. For all kinds of barreled produce, the demand is fully equal to the supply, and prices have a strong upward tendency. Mess Pork is in good demand at $36.50@37.00, but it is generally held at $37.50@38.00, and we note sales to-day of 500 brls at $37.00, and 100 brls extra heavy Mess at $38.00—an advance of fully 50 per brl since Saturday. Prime Mess Pork is still in good demand for shipment, with considerable speculative inquiry, and the market is firm, with sales of about 2,100 brls at $34.00, and 500 brls for delivery on 1st Jan. at $35.00. There is a good inquiry for sweet pickled Hams, and the market is firm and active—with sales of 500 trcs to-day at 18c. Green Hams are still in good demand and firm at 16c from the block. Extra Mess Beef is firm, with sales of 250 brls at $20.00. Beef Hams are active and steady, with sales of 700 brls to-day at $22.00. Lard is very scarce and firm—the only sale reported being a lot of 25 trcs prime Kettle at 21½c and 600 trcs No. 1 Lard at 21c. There is a good demand for prime Steam at 21½c, and for kettle at 22c, but the offerings are very light.

Tallow is very firm, with sales of 100 brls prime packing house to-day at 17½c.

The Flour market was about 10c lower to-day, with sales of about 2,700 brls at $11.00@11.50 for white winter extras, $10.00 for red winter extras, and $8.90@10.25 for fair to very choice spring extras.

Wheat suffered a decline of 1c per bushel, and was moderately active, under a limited speculative and fair shipping demand. About 180,000 bushels of all grades changed hands, at $1.95 for No 2 Red, $1.83 for Rejected Red, $1.85@1.86 for No 1 Spring; $1.80@1.81½ for No 2 Spring, and $1.70@1.71 for Rejected Spring—the market closing quiet and rather dull at $1.80@1.80½ for No 2 Spring.

Old Corn was in good demand but very scarce, with light sales of No 2 at $1.33 and of Rejected at $1.30. New Corn was more active, and we note an advance in prices of 3@4c, with sales of new Shelled at $1.08@1.11 on track and $1.05 for Ear Corn, per 75 lbs. A cargo of New Corn (20,000 bu) was sold on p. t.

There was an improved demand for Oats by shippers and prices advanced ½@1c per bushel, with sales of about 128,000 bushels, at 63½@64½c for No. 1 Oats, and 60c for Rejected Oats—the market closing steady and firm at the advance.

Rye was in fair demand and very firm—at an improvement in prices of 1@2c per bushel, with sales of No. 1 at $1.13@1.14½, No. 2 at $1.11@1.13, and Rejected at $1.05—closing at outside quotations.

Barley continues dull and irregular, with light sales of No. 2 at $1.35@1.40, according to location. At the close there was a firmer feeling than at the opening.

Highwines were very flat and ½@1c lower, with sales of 200 brls at $1.63@1.63½. The demand was confined wholly to the wants of Alcohol distillers.

Grain Freights were quiet and easier, with light engagements at 10½@11c for Oats to Buffalo, 20c for Wheat to Oswego, and 22c for Wheat to Cape Vincent.

In Groceries the market has been moderately active, but owing to the extreme prices current in New York, the market rules firmer, with an upward tendency. On Cape Coffee we note a further advance of ½c per lb. Java and Rio are in very light supply, and firm at previous figures. Raw Sugar is in good demand, but with no further advance although prices are tending upward. On Hard Sugar we again advance quotations 1-2c per lb, and on Coffee Sugar 1c per lb.

Whitefish are dull and inactive, but with a light supply, dealers are indisposed to make any concession on present prices. We quote No. 1 at $8@8.25 per hf brl. Codfish are in light supply, and active demand. On Pollock, Hake and Cusk we note an advance of 50c per 100 lbs.

Green apples are in fair supply, with an active demand. Prices rule firmer, and have advanced 50c per brl. Catawba Grapes are less active, and have declined 2c per lb. Our quotations are 18 to 20c per lb. Lemons in good demand. Market very firm.

In Leather the market is more active, and prices generally rule firmer. On Oak Harness we note an advance of 2c per lb. Foreign goods are much firmer, owing to the recent advance in Gold. On French Kips we note an advance of 25c per lb, on French Calfskins of 15c per lb, and on Lemoine of $18 per doz.

Carbon Oil in small supply. Market very active and firm at 88 to 90c per gal. Lard Oil active with an advance of 5c per gal.

In Beef Cattle the market has been fairly supplied with medium grades of stock, for which there has been a moderate demand at our previous quotations. Good Cattle are still scarce and in active demand, at extreme prices. Entered sales at the various yards since Saturday, 1,827 head, at $3.55@6.50, chiefly at $4.00@4.62½ per 100 lbs.

The Hog market has fully sustained the activity and firmness with which it was characterized on Saturday. The receipts have been large, and sales in proportion, but with no change on previous quotations. Entered sales at all the yards yesterday, 14,232 head, at $9.75@11.00, chiefly at $10.00@10.60 per 100 lbs.

LATER.

In the afternoon there was little or nothing doing, and the market for Wheat was quiet and almost entirely nominal at $1.80@1.80½ for No 2 Spring.

Provisions were firm, with a good demand for Mess Pork at $37.00, and Prime Mess Pork at $34.00.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, 1864.

Received, 2,236,000 feet. Shipped, 1,885,000 feet. The market continues active, and prices rule very firm. The supply is still light, and below the demand.

SHINGLES—Shipped, 355,000. There has been a little improvement in the long-continued quietness of the market. With a small demand, receipts are light and prices tolerably firm.

LATH—Received, 965,000 pcs; shipped, 332,000 pcs. Market quiet and unchanged.

CARGO SALES SINCE SATURDAY.

Cargo schr Barney Eaton, from Muskegon, sold by Hart & Maxwell, 85,000 feet lumber ½ strips, balance common mixed, at $18.50; cargo schr Beloit, from Muskegon, sold by Hart & Maxwell, 80,000 feet lumber, ½ strips, balance common mixed, at $18.50; cargo schr Three Bells, from Menominee, sold by Bickford 140,000 feet lumber, good ¼ strips, $19.50; cargo schr Warren, from Grand River, sold by Irish and Fuller, 70,000 feet rafted mixed lumber, at $17; cargo schr ———, from Grand Traverse, sold by Eldred, 120,000 feet lumber, ½ strips, balance boards, at $20.00.

The following are the yard prices:

LUMBER—	
First Clear Boards, ₱ M	[illegible]
Second Clear Boards, ₱ M	[illegible]
Third Clear Boards, ₱ M	[illegible]
First Clear Plank, ₱ M	[illegible]
Second Clear Plank, ₱ M	[illegible]
Third Clear Plank, ₱ M	[illegible]
Stock Boards	[illegible]
Box or Select Boards	[illegible]
Common Boards	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
Cull Boards	[illegible]
First Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Second Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Common Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Siding, Clear Dressed	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Long Joists	[illegible]
Short Joists	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, A, ₱ M	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, Star	[illegible]
Cedar Shingles	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, A	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Lath, ₱ 1,000 pcs	[illegible]
Posts, ₱ 1,000	[illegible]
Pickets	[illegible]

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

MONDAY, EVENING, Nov. 14.

Trade has been active to-day among the dry goods men. This a necessity enforced by the cold weather. Prices are firm, but have undergone no change since last week. It is yet a problem very difficult to solve, and we think must await the developments of time to do it—whether dry goods will rise or fall in price. We think judicious action on the part of the Treasury Department, in the matter of our National finances, or good news from the battle fields, will bring prices down, and the lack of them will give prices the opposite direction. There is this in favor of the former alternative that whereas, say ten days ago a large portion—say three-fifths—were anxious—or at least seemed so—to break down the government and carry up prices—nearly the whole people are now determined to sustain the government and break down prices. Thus much in favor of lower prices.

The Iron Trade.

[From the Iron Age, Nov. 10.]

Scotch pig iron is quite firm, though still in small demand. The supply in hand is very small, and no shipments are advised as in the week.

No. 1 American is in better supply, but little inquired for. The price is not changed. No. 2 is to be had at $1 to $2 less, but finds no buyers.

English bars are very dull. Prices unchanged. The stocks are small, but well assorted. No orders are out. The advance in gold must affect imported iron if it continues, but it has had no effect as yet.

The advices from South Staffordshire still report the continuance of the collier's strike, and the consequent unsettled condition of the iron trade.

The Birmingham *Post* of the 22d instant says?

The state of the iron trade in this district is most unsatisfactory, this being induced mainly by the continuance of the colliers' strike, the earlier termination of which was a week ago considered certain. A large number of the men had returned to their work, and on Monday and Tuesday there was a further increase, but since that time a change has taken place, and at this moment the number out is as great as it was a week ago. This has had a bad effect, and yesterday it was stated that some of the iron-masters have it in contemplation to let some of their furnaces out, as at the present prices of coal it does not pay to keep them in. Occasionally a few transactions in pig-iron take place at the Dudley meeting, but there was nothing of the kind last Saturday, and the market for pig, even of the best brands, could scarcely be more dull than it now is, and, upon the whole, the prospects of the trade in South Staffordshire are as discouraging as possible.

Baltimore Provision Market—Nov. 12.

Market quiet but very firm. We quote prices as follows: Mess Pork at $45.00@46.00; Prime Mess at $42.50@44.00; Bacon Sides at 22c; Shoulders at 20@21c; Bulk Sides at 20c; Shoulders at 18c; Sugar cured Hams at 20@24c; Western Lard in bbls and tierces at 23@24c, and Baltimore refined do at 25c.

Pork Packing at Louisville.

The hog market for packing has not opened here, and we hear of no contracts on the part of packers. Prices are pretty well sustained, and we quote a sale to a speculator of 2,000 fat hogs at 9c, on foot, to be weighed on delivery at the farmer's pens.

Hogs, heavy and well fatted, sold at 9½@10½c gross. The offerings at the Shelby House were of good qualities, but no cattle sold higher than 8½@9c, which was the highest average paid by butchers for good conditioned, fat beeves. Sales of heavy hogs were made as high as 11c.

New Orleans Cattle Market—Nov. 4.

There were no arrivals to-day. Sales of to-day: 151 beef cattle, 15 hogs, 270 sheep, 1 milch cows, and 68 veal cattle. Stock on sale 300 beef cattle, 65 hogs, 6 milch cows, and 200 veal cattle. We quote:

Western beeves, first quality, per lb net	— —@ — 20
Western beeves, second and third quality, per lb	— 14 — 19 —
Creole cattle, first qual. per lb net	— —@ — —
Creole cattle, sec. qual. per lb net	— —@ — —
Milch cows, per head	40 —@ 125 —
Veal cattle, per head	30 —@ 40 —
Hogs, per head, gross	— —@ 17 —
Suckling calves, per head	15 —@ 25 —
Sheep, in lots	— —@ 5 —
Sheep, per head	8 —@ 11 —

A Mammoth Enterprise.

[From the N. Y. Shipping List, Nov. 9.]

An enterprise of great importance to the world of commerce, under the title of the "European Express Freight Line," and "National Steam Navigation Company," has recently been organized, by which shipments of grain and other domestic products can be effected from any of our great lake ports to Liverpool direct. To this end, arrangements have been perfected with all the great lines of through railway companies leading into this city from the principal Western entrepots of commerce; and also from Canada, by which freight will be transported to this city and thence direct to Liverpool by the National Steam Navigation Company's ships, of which Messrs. Williams & Guion, of 71 Wall street, are the agents—a *through bill of lading* being granted from the place of shipment to the destination. The National Steam Navigation Co. have a capital of £2,000,000, and when all the vessels now in course of construction are completed, will have a fleet of 13 first-class steamers, costing £1,300,000. This will leave about one-third of the the capital to complete other ships if necessary. Four of these ships, the Erin, 3,318 tons, the Louisiana, 3,186 tons, the Virginia, 2,876 tons, and the Pennsylvania, 2,872 tons, have already performed a number of successful voyages between this port and Liverpool, and they are considered fine specimens of naval architecture.

We understand that freight from Chicago to Liverpool, by the European Express Freight Line and National Steamship Navigation Company, will make the transit in twenty-two to twenty-five days; while from Cincinnati and Cleveland it will require but seventeen to twenty days. Shipments via the Atlantic & Great Western Railway will pass directly to the steamer without transhipment. There are to be some two hundred and fifty agents for freight and passengers in different parts of this country, though Mr. J. D. Hayes, at Buffalo, is vested with the chief interior agency; and we are assured that his arrangements are so completely systematized that his bills of lading are the only ones to be given by the ships for through freights from the interior, and the ships, it is understood, are to be jointly held, thus making the bill of lading a negotiable document both at home and abroad.

We believe the managers of this enterprise contemplate perfecting arrangements whereby direct shipments may also be made to Hamburg and Bremen, and perhaps other Continental ports, as well as to Liverpool.

We heartily wish for this new enterprise success. There is, and can be but one opinion as to the practicability or necessity of increased steam communication between this country and Europe, and the inauguration of new agencies in our commercial system such as this, cannot but tend to greatly develope our resources.

Mr. S. T. Webster, formerly of the Grand Trunk Railway, is the agent in this city for the above line.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—Received since the close of Saturday's market about 1,500 head of Beef Cattle. Entered sales: 1,827 head at $3.55@6.50, chiefly at $4.00@4.62½ per 100 lbs.

There has been no change in the previous character of the demand, packers being the only operators of importance in the market. The receipts have been heavier than at this period of last week, but as to quality there has been little symptom of any improvement. Farmers are generally feeding their stock on new corn to which may be attributed the scarcity of better class cattle.

Nearly the whole of the stock received was disposed of yesterday and early this morning, prices ruling very firm at Saturday's quotations.

The following are the chief sales made: Wallwork & Mallory sold Hubbard & Co. 15 head good grade Illinois Steers, averaging 1,387 lbs, at $5.00; Crowley sold Morris, Walxal & Reinneman 27 head very prime grade Illinois Steers, averaging 1,119 lbs, at $5.50; Banta to the same parties, 26 head good grade Steers, averaging 1,109 lbs, at $5.50; and J. Adams to A. E. Kent & Co., 36 head of very prime Steers, averaging 1,339 lbs, at $6.00 ₱ 100 lbs. The market closed active and firm, but with no change on previous quotations.

BEEF CATTLE SALES SINCE SATURDAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Wallwork & M.	A. E. Kent & Co.	108	1307	$4.75
do	Hubbard & Co.	15	1387	5.00
do	Thorn & Co.	18	1046	4.75
do	Oberndorf	41	958	4.00
do	Pine	13	958	4.50
do	Griffin Bros.	18	945	4.50
Pine	Goodman	18	1095	4.50
Harless	Hatfield	82	997	4.00
G. Adams	Walmer	34	843	4.00
Rubie & Co.	Levoy	54	1084	4.75
Northrup	Keller	44	880	3.50
Tebolt	Oberndorf	64	910	3.85
Bers	Griffin Bros.	19	1131	5.12½
E. Thompson	do	18	1150	4.25
Levoy	Wilkins	21	884	4.25
Ford	Speirs & Co.	51	964	4.37½
Bennett	Griffin Bros.	81	1075	4.37½
Pine	Speirs & Co.	30	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bennett	do	14	1087	5.00
Goodman	Griffin Bros.	18	906	4.50
Ford	Speirs & Co.	20	842	4.50
Oberndorf	Griffin Bros.	204	936	4.62½
H. Hyman	do	36	908	4.00
Bay	Richburg	12	960	5.00
Crowley	Morris, W & R	27	1119	5.50
Banta	do	26	1109	5.50
Bixby	Crowley	18	1098	5.00
Judy	Morris, W & R	22	975	4.12½
Delaney	do	19	816	3.75
Dimmock	Moore	19	969	4.75
J. Adams	A. E. Kent & Co.	36	1339	6.00
Gregory & Co.	Speirs & Co.	19	830	3.87½
Hall	Culbertson	19	856	3.75

HOGS—Received since the close of Saturday's market about 12,000 hogs. Entered sales at all the yards 14,232 head, at $9.75@11.00, chiefly at $10.00@10.60 per 100 lbs.

The extreme firmness which characterized the market on Saturday last has been fully sustained in subsequent transactions. One or two shippers have bought more liberally, but owing to the depression still exhibited in our Eastern markets, and the large quantity of stock either on hand, or in course of transit, the generality of them are doing little, and some of the principal ones not buying at all.

With our Chicago packers business continues active and purchases are unusually large.

The bulk of the stock brought in late on Saturday evening, and yesterday was very soon disposed of, so that by noon to-day there was very little stock in the yards not sold.

Prime qualities are still eagerly sought after, and for which extreme prices are given. There is one very noticeable feature in the character of the present receipts, namely, the absence of inferior and half-fed stock. For such the demand is limited, and owners are acting rightly in withholding it from the market, especially considering the abundance of corn in the country, and the very favorable weather for maturing stock.

We quote the market firm and active at previous quotations.

HOG SALES SINCE SATURDAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Bollan	A. E. Kent & Co.	40	297	$10.50
G. Adams	do	117	210	10.50
M.O. Clarke	do	160	235	10.80
Bentley & Co.	do	102	180	10.00
Green	do	47	192	10.00
do	do	62	257	10.70
Philip	W. M. Tilden	160	215	10.70
Figert	do	56	206	10.30
Davis	do	160	211	10.30
Taylor	do	215	199	10.15
Bonnett	do	191	209	10.30
Bently & Co.	do	69	208	10.30
Wallworth	do	170	223	10.40
do	do	68	204	10.30
do	do	77	213	10.30
do	Green	173	212	10.15
do	Thone & Co.	52	230	10.50
do	Reed & Sherman	52	216	10.46
G. Adams	do	205	192	10.25
Fleming	do	117	215	10.50
King & Co.	do	65	240	10.50
G. Adams	do	176	206	10.50
Moody	do	120	235	10.25
Bentley & Co.	do	45	212	10.25
S. Farlow	Sinclair	69	210	10.30
do	Turpin & Co.	62	220	10.40
do	do	104	208	10.35
Campion	Daggett & Co.	67	192	10.25
Judy	do	60	236	10.50
Compton	Culbertson & Co.	260	238	10.62½
Crowley	McCabe & Co	277	178	9.75
Wicker & Co.	G. Curtis	80	172	9.75
do	Kreigh & Co	148	255	10.40
S. Farlow	Stone	88	224	10.40
Sherman	do	50	262	10.50
Callison	Hopkins	108	217	10.30
Cooley & Co.	Gifford & Co.	176	209	10.37½
Strader	Keller	186	230	10.50
Wagoner	Gifford & Co.	66	215	10.30
J. J. Smith	Tobey	110	180	10.00
Gregory & Co.	Dow, Quirk & Co	300	245	10.35
Cooley & Co.	Culbertson & Co.	106	197	10.12½
do	Gifford & Co.	54	243	10.60
Strader	Culbertson & Co.	108	243	10.60
Buckles	Tobey	111	262	10.50
Strader	Gifford	120	220	10.60
Wing	Hopkins	146	270	11.00
Hall	Curtis	138	254	10.75
J. Adams	Tobey	129	223	10.37½
Gregory & Co.	Hopkins	112	274	11.00
do	Cooley & Co.	168	287	10.85

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are on a basis of in storage per bushel, unless otherwise stated. Flour is sold delivered unless otherwise stated.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, 1864.

FREIGHTS.—GRAIN FREIGHTS—Quiet and a shade lower. The engagements to-day were: To BUFFALO: Schr. Game Cock, with rye, at 14c; schrs. Escobale and Pallo Scoville, with oats, at 10c; a standard vessel, with oats, at 10½c. To OSWEGO: Stanley, with wheat, at 20c. To CAPE VINCENT: Schr. W. F. Merrick, with wheat, at 22c.

LAKE AND RAIL FREIGHTS—The propeller lines have advanced their rates 10c ₱ brl on flour. We quote:

Flour to Boston, lake and rail	[illegible]
Flour to New York, lake and rail	[illegible]
Flour to Portland, via Sarnia	[illegible]
Flour to Boston, via Sarnia	[illegible]
Provisions to New York, per 100 lbs	[illegible]

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We quote:

	Fourth Class.	Flour.
To New York, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Boston, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Portland, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Baltimore, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Philadelphia, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Pittsburg, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR—Received 4,660 brls; shipped, to-day, 6,395 brls. Market dull and 10c lower. Sales to-day were: WHITE WINTER EXTRAS—200 brls "Imperial" (Clarksville) at $11.50; 100 brls "St. Marine" at $11.25; 100 brls "Robinson & Co." at $11.00; 200 brls "Ringleader" and 100 brls "Legal Tender" on p. t.; 100 brls "May Flower" on p. t. RED WINTER EXTRAS—300 brls "Eureka" at $10.50. SPRING EXTRAS—300 brls "Becker's Double Extra" at $10.25; 100 brls "Fulton County" at $9.50; 300 brls "Foster's" at $9.75; 200 brls "Boone Co" at $9.50; 100 brls "Union" at $9.50; 200 brls "Fletcher's Best," 400 brls "Sterling," and 100 brls "Weir's XX," all on p. t.; 200 brls good Spring Extra at $9.50. UNSOUND—100 brls Unsound Winter at $9.00.

Bran—80 tons Bran in bulk, to arrive, at $20.00 on track.

WHEAT—Received to-day, 35,656 bu; shipped, 35,275 bu. Market declined 1c per bushel. Sales to-day were: WINTER WHEAT IN STORE—800 bu No 2 Red at $1.95 in store; 400 bu Rejected Red at $1.83. SPRING WHEAT IN STORE—3,800 bu No 1 Spring at $1.85½; 1,800 bu do at $1.86; 1,600 bu do at $1.85; 71,000 bu No 2 Spring at $1.81; 70,000 bu do at $1.80½; 35,000 bu do at $1.80; 3,000 bu do at $1.81½; 400 bu Rejected Spring at $1.70; 5,000 bu do at $1.71—closing weak at $1.80@1.80½ for No 2 Spring.

CORN—Received to-day, 22,987 bu; shipped, 16,900 bu. Market for old Corn scarce and firm. New Corn advanced 3@4c per bu. Sales to-day: OLD CORN—4,500 bu No 2 Corn at $1.33; 800 bu Rejected Corn at $1.30. NEW CORN—1,800 bu new shelled Corn on track, at $1.08; 4,800 bu do at $1.10; 1,1000 bu do at $1.11; 400 bu ear Corn at $1.05 per 75 lbs on track. At the close the market was very firm at outside prices.

OATS—Received to-day, 85,186 bu; shipped, 82,226 bu. Market more active and ½@1c higher. Sales to-day: OATS IN STORE—25,000 bu No 1 Oats at 63½c; 7,000 bu do at 63¾c; 75,000 bu do at 64c; 15,000 bu do at 64½c; 5,000 bu Rejected Oats at 60c. BY SAMPLE—3,600 bu No 1 Oats in burlaps, at 82c delivered at Cairo, sks included. At the close the market for No 1 Oats was firm at 64@64½c.

RYE—Received to-day, 4,491 bu; shipped, none. Market firm and advanced 1@2c. Sales to-day were: RYE IN STORE—400 bu No. 1 Rye at $1.13; 400 bu do at $1.13; 2,800 bu do at $1.14; 800 bu do at $1.14½; 400 bu No. 2 Rye at $1.11; 4,000 bu do at $1.13; 400 bu Rejected Rye at $1.05—the market closing firm.

BARLEY—Received to-day, 1,836 bu; shipped, none. Market still irregular and dull. Sales to-day were: BARLEY IN STORE—400 bu No. 2 Barley (in A. D. & Co.'s) at $1.40; 3,800 bu do (in North Side houses) at $1.30; 400 bu do at $1.35. BARLEY AFLOAT—1,600 bu No. 2 Barley at $1.40 afloat. At the close, the market was firmer than at the opening.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at $3.25@3.30 ₱ gallon.

BUTTER—Received to-day, 15,140 lbs; shipped, 7,680. Market steady and firm. We quote:

Choice Dairy, in crocks and tubs	40 @45 c
Fair to good, " " "	35 @38 c
Prime shipping, in firkins	35 @37½c
Common to fair do	30 @35 c

Sales to-day:—50 firkins common butter at 30c; 25 firkins good at 35@38c; 12 crocks dairy at 42c.

BROOM CORN—Received to-day, 22,222 lbs; shipped, none. Market quiet. Sales to-day:—12 bales fair quality at $220.00 per ton; 6 tons very good do at $250 per ton.

BEANS—Dull and nominal at $1.50@2.00 per bu.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels scarce and firm. Lard tierces in good supply. Sales to-day:—500 Pork barrels at $2.25 delivered; 75 do at $2.30 del; 200 lard tierces at $2.50 del; 61 do at $2.40 del.

GREASE—There is an active demand, with but a very light supply, and the market is firm. We quote:

White Grease	18@19c
Yellow Grease	16@17c
Brown Grease	14@15c

Sales to-day, 10 pkgs prime Yellow Grease at 17c.

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, 160 brls; shipped, 11 brls. Market dull and prices ½@1c lower. Sales to-day were:—150 brls in two lots at $1.63; 50 brls do at $1.63½—the market closing steady and quiet.

PROVISIONS.—Received to-day, 800 lbs. cut meats, 698 bbls. Pork. Shipped, none. The demand for Beef and Hog barrel product continues active, and the general market is very firm.

Mess Pork.—There is a good demand for Mess Pork and the market is very firm, but buyers and sellers are apart. Sales to-day were:—500 bbls. Mess Pork at $37.00; 100 bbls. extra heavy Mess Pork at $38.00.

Prime Mess Pork.—In active demand and firm at Saturday's advance. Sales to-day were:—2100 bbls. city-packed Prime Mess Pork in lots at $34.00; 500 bbls. do. for delivery on Jan 1st, at $35.00.

Mess Beef.—In good demand and firm. Sales to-day were:—250 bbls. Extra Mess Beef at $20.00. Mess Beef held at $17.00@18.00.

Beef Hams.—In good request and firm. Sales to-day:—700 bbls. city-packed Beef Hams in lots at $22.00.

Sweet Pickled Hams—In good demand and firm. Sales to-day were:—500 trcs city packed sweet Pickled Hams at 18c.

Green Hams—Scarce and firm. Sales 800 pcs Hams from the block at 16c.

Lard—Scarce and firm. Sales to-day: 25 trcs prime Kettle rendered Leaf at 21½c. Prime city Steam Lard is held at 22c; 600 trcs No. 1 Lard at 21c.

SALT—Received to-day, 12,330 bls; shipped to-day 5,136 bls. Market quiet and firm. We quote:

DOMESTIC—Fine Salt	$2.75
Coarse Salt	[illegible]
Ground Solar	[illegible]
Dairy, with bags	4.50
Dairy, without bags	4.50
FOREIGN—Ground Alum, ₱ sack	3.40@3.50
Turk's Island, ₱ sack	3.00

Sales to-day: 600 brls Fine Salt, at $2.75 delivered on cars; 240 sky Ground Alum Salt on p. t.

SEEDS—Received to-day, 16,000 lbs Grass Seed, 18,000 lbs Flax Seed. TIMOTHY SEED nominal at $4.80@4.90. FLAX—Scarce and in good demand at $2.40. CLOVER—Nominal at $16.00@16.25.

BAGGING—In fair demand and firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Stark, A, 2 bu seamless, per 100	$112.00
Monitor, 2 bu seamless, per 100	110.00
Chicago, A, 2 bu seamless, per 100	110.00
Waverly, A, 2 bu seamless, linen, per 100	100.00
Hampden, A, 2 bu seamless, per 100	70.00
Western Prairie, 2 bu seamless, sewed linen, per 100	70.00
Longwood, A, 2 bu seamless, sewed linen, per 100	[illegible]
Corn Exchange, A, sewed linen, per 100	[illegible]
Garden City, A, sewed linen, per 100	[illegible]
Excelsior, A, sewed linen, per 100	[illegible]
Empire City, sewed linen, per 100	[illegible]
Eagle, A, sewed linen, per 100	[illegible]
Burlaps, 4 bu, per 100	[illegible]
Gunny Bags, 4 bu, per 100	[illegible]
" 5 bu, per 100	[illegible]
Flour Sacks, ½ brls, cotton, per 100	[illegible]
" ¼ " cotton, per 100	[illegible]
" ½ " linen, per 100	[illegible]
" ¼ " linen, per 100	[illegible]
Paper Flour Sacks, ½ brl, per 100	[illegible]
" ¼ brl, per 100	[illegible]
Wool Sacks, heavy, each	[illegible]

CHEESE—Market moderately active, with good receipts. Prices firm and unchanged. We quote:

Hamburg	[illegible]
Western Reserve	[illegible]
Western States	[illegible]

COFFEE—The market has been tolerably active, and in limited supply. On Cape we note an advance of ½c ₱ lb. Rio and Java firm and unchanged. We quote:

Cape, ₱ lb	[illegible]
Java, O. G. in mats	[illegible]
Rio, fair to good	[illegible]
Rio, good to prime	[illegible]

COAL—With an active demand, the market is in moderate supply and firm at our previous quotations. We quote:

ERIE—Brookfield	$16.00
do Ormsby	16.00
CLEVELAND—Briar Hill	16.00
do Mineral Ridge	16.00
do Willow Bank	16.00
Blossburg	[illegible]
Lump Lehigh	[illegible]
Lackawana, prepared	[illegible]
Scranton	[illegible]
Pittston	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]

CIDER—In fair supply, with a good demand. Prices rule firm at $7.50@8.00 ₱ brl and at $4.50@4.75 ₱ hf brl.

FISH—WHITEFISH—The market is unusually dull and inactive. With light receipts, prices are unchanged. CODFISH—In light supply and more active. Prices rule very firm at previous quotations. PICKEREL—In moderate supply. Market tolerably active and unchanged. On No. 1 Dried Herrings, with limited receipts, we note an advance of 5c ₱ box. Pollock, Hake and Cusk have further advanced 50c ₱ 100 lbs. We quote:

Whitefish, No. 1, hlf brl	[illegible]
Whitefish, No. 2, hlf brl	[illegible]
Whitefish, No. 3, hlf brl	[illegible]
Trout, No. 1, hlf brl	[illegible]
Trout, No. 2, hlf brl	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 1, hlf brl, new	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 2, hlf brl, new	[illegible]
Mackerel, large family, hlf brl, new	[illegible]
Mackerel, extra mess, per hlf brl	[illegible]
Mackerel, extra mess, per Kit	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 1, Kits, new	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 2, Kits, new	[illegible]
Mackerel, family Kits, new	[illegible]
Codfish, George's Bank, per 100 lbs	[illegible]
Codfish, Grand Bank, per 100 lbs	[illegible]
Herrings, No. 1, Pickled, round, per brl	[illegible]
Herrings, No. 1, Pickled, per hlf brl	[illegible]
Herrings, Labrador, large, per brl	[illegible]
Herrings, Labrador, large, per hlf brl	[illegible]
Herrings, Dried, No. 1, per box	[illegible]
Herrings, Dried, Scaled	[illegible]
Herring, Lake, per hlf brl, No. 1	[illegible]
Herring, Lake, per hlf brl, No. 2	[illegible]
Salmon, pickled, Kits	[illegible]
Pollock, per 100 lbs	[illegible]
Hake, per 100 lbs	[illegible]
Halibut, per lb	[illegible]
Oysters, Cove ₱ doz	[illegible]
Oysters, 2d quality	[illegible]
Cusk, ₱ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Lobsters, ₱ doz, 2 lb cans	[illegible]
Lobsters, ₱ doz, 1 lb cans	[illegible]

DRIED FRUITS—Apples in fair supply, with a good demand. Market firm at previous quotations. FOREIGN FRUITS—Market rather quiet and unchanged. We quote:

DOMESTIC FRUITS.

Apples, choice, ₱ lb	[illegible]
Apples, inferior, ₱ lb	[illegible]
Blackberries, ₱ lb	[illegible]
Raspberries, ₱ lb	[illegible]

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Raisins, layers, ₱ box	[illegible]
Raisins, M. R., ₱ box	[illegible]
Currants, ₱ lb	[illegible]
Figs, Smyrna, ₱ lb	[illegible]
Almonds, soft, ₱ lb	[illegible]
Almonds, hard, ₱ lb	[illegible]
Prunes, Turkish, ₱ lb	[illegible]
Pears, Bohemian, ₱ lb	[illegible]
Sardines, halves	[illegible]
Sardines, quarters	[illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—APPLES in fair supply, with an active demand. On inferior qualities prices rule firmer, with an advance of 50c ₱ brl on previous quotations. CATAWBA GRAPES—In fair supply, with a more limited demand. Previous quotations have declined 2c ₱ lb. Choice Pears are out of the market. We quote winter fruit at $4.00@5.00 ₱ brl. LEMONS in moderate supply and firm. We quote:

Green Apples, ₱ brl, at wholesale	$3.50@4.00
Green Apples, ₱ brl, at retail, eating	4.00@5.00
Green Apples, ₱ brl, at retail, cooking	3.50@4.50
Grapes, Isabella, ₱ lb	13@ 15
Grapes, Catawba, ₱ lb	18@ 15
Pears, ₱ brl	8.00@12.00
Pears, ₱ basket	2.00@ 3.00
Lemons, Malaga, ₱ box	15.00@16.00
Lemons, Sicily, ₱ box	16.00@16.00
Chestnuts, ₱ bu	7.00@ 7.50
Quinces, ₱ brl	8.00@ 9.00

GAME—In moderate supply with a good demand. Market firm and unchanged. We quote:

Prairie Chickens, ₱ doz	$3.75@4.50
Quails, ₱ doz	2.00@2.25
Mallards, ₱ doz	2.00@2.25
Small Ducks, ₱ doz	2.00@2.25
Geese, each	1.00@1.25
Brant, each	40@ 50c
Snipe, ₱ doz	1.25@1.75

HAY—In fair supply with a limited demand. Market steady at previous quotations. We quote:

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Timothy, beater pressed, on track	$22.00@23.00
Timothy, loose pressed, on track	19.00@20.00
Timothy, loose	18.00@19.00
Prairie, beater pressed	13.00@14.00
Prairie, loose pressed	12.00@13.00
Prairie, loose	12.00@14.00

RETAIL PRICES.

Timothy, beater pressed	$26.00@27.00
Timothy, loose pressed	24.00@25.00
Timothy, loose	21.00@22.00
Prairie, beater pressed	17.00@17.50
Prairie, loose pressed	16.00@16.50
Prairie, loose	14.00@15.00

HIDES—Market active and in better supply. Prices firm and unchanged. We quote:

Green Country, trimmed	8 @ 8½
Green Salted, trimmed	10½@10½
Dry Salted, trimmed	14 @14½
Dry Flint, trimmed	17½@18
Kip, Green Salted, trimmed	14 @15
Calf, Green Salted, trimmed	16 @18

LEATHER—There is more activity in the market and prices rule firmer with an upward tendency. On Oak Harness we note an advance of 2c per lb. On French Kip of 25c and on French calk skins of 15c per lb. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

Harness ₱ lb	[illegible]	Collar, ₱ ft	[illegible]
Line ₱ lb	[illegible]	Slaughter sole	[illegible]
Kip, m'd'm, ₱ lb	[illegible]	Buenos Ayres	[illegible]
Kip, h'vy, ₱ lb	[illegible]	Orinoco sole	[illegible]
Calf, ₱ lb	[illegible]	Orinoco good damaged	[illegible]
Upper, ₱ ft	[illegible]		

OAK.

Slaughter, sole	[illegible]	French Calf, 24 lbs	[illegible]
Harness, ₱ lb	[illegible]	French Calf, 36 lbs	[illegible]
Upper	[illegible]		
Kip, No. 1 medium	[illegible]	French Calf, Lemoines ₱ doz	[illegible]
Kip, No. 1 h'vy	[illegible]		
Calf, extra	[illegible]	French Calf, Lemoines, Seconds, ₱ doz	[illegible]
French Kip, 1st choice	[illegible]	Linings, ₱ doz	[illegible]
French Calf, 27	[illegible]	Roans, ₱ doz	[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Market moderately active and in fair supply. On Italian Hemp, we note a reduction on previous quotations of 4c and of 2c on American Hemp. We quote:

Tar	[illegible]	Loth, Yarn Hemp	[illegible]
Yankee Pitch	[illegible]	" Manilla	[illegible]
Pine Pitch	[illegible]	Manilla Hay Rope	[illegible]
Rosin ₱ 280 lbs	[illegible]	Manilla Rope	[illegible]
Turpentine	[illegible]	Marline	[illegible]
Ital. Flax packing	[illegible]	Sash Cord	[illegible]
Ital. Hemp packing	[illegible]	Oakum	[illegible]
Am. Hemp Sup.	[illegible]	Hemp Twine	[illegible]
Am. Hemp No. 1	[illegible]	Paper Twine	[illegible]
Am. Hemp No. 2	[illegible]		

OILS—LINSEED OIL Market very quiet and unchanged. WHALE AND ELEPHANT OIL in fair supply with a good demand. Market active and unchanged. LARD OIL in good demand and firm with an advance of 5c per gal. We quote:

Linseed Oil, raw, round lots	[illegible]
Linseed Oil, boiled	[illegible]
Olive Oil, per gal	[illegible]
Whale Oil, W. B.	[illegible]
Bank Oil	[illegible]
Lard Oil, pure leaf	[illegible]
Machine Oil	[illegible]
Sperm Oil	[illegible]
Mecca Oil	[illegible]
Neatsfoot Oil	[illegible]
Castor Oil	[illegible]
Whitefish Oil	[illegible]

CARBON OIL—In very active demand, with an irregular and inadequate supply. Prices rule very firm at our previous quotations. We quote:

White Oil, 110 to 120 test, per car load	[illegible]
Straw Oil	[illegible]
Benzole	[illegible]

ONIONS—Market in small supply with a fair demand. Prices firm and unchanged. We quote:

Onions, in bulk, ₱ bu	[illegible]
Onions, delivered, ₱ bu	[illegible]
Onions, from store, ₱ bu	[illegible]

POULTRY—In better supply, with a good demand. Prices firm and unchanged. We quote:

Chickens, live, ₱ doz	[illegible]
Chickens, dressed, ₱ doz	[illegible]
Ducks, live, ₱ doz	[illegible]
Ducks, dressed, ₱ doz	[illegible]
Turkeys, live, ₱ lb	[illegible]
Turkeys, dressed, ₱ lb	[illegible]
Geese, ₱ doz	[illegible]

POTATOES—In fair supply. Market active and tolerably firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Prime to choice per bu on track	[illegible]
Prime to choice per bu in store	[illegible]
Mixed per bu on track	[illegible]
Mixed per bu from store	[illegible]
Fair to choice, per bu	[illegible]
Sweet Potatoes, per bu	[illegible]

Sale to-day:—50 bu Neshannocks at 85c delivered.

SUGAR—In Raw Sugar the market continues quick and very firm at present quotations. Refined Sugars are still scarce, and under the influence of extreme firmness in New York, prices have a strong upward tendency. We advance quotations of Hard Sugars ½c, and Coffee Sugar 1c ₱ lb.

Cuba	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]
Molasses Sugar	[illegible]
N. Y. Refined, powdered and granulated	[illegible]
White A	[illegible]
Circle A	[illegible]
Extra B	[illegible]
White B	[illegible]
Extra C	[illegible]
Yellow C	[illegible]

SYRUPS—Market in light supply at previous quotations. We quote:

N. Y. Syrups	[illegible]
Cuba Molasses	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]
Philadelphia Bee Hive	[illegible]

TALLOW—Market is moderately active demand. Prices rule firm and unchanged. We quote:

Prime City Packers' per lb	[illegible]
Country Tallow	[illegible]

Sale to-day:—100 bbls. prime City Packers' per lb.

TEA.—Market continues fairly active, with receipts. With the extreme demand in the East, prices rule very firm at present quotations.

Young Hyson, inferior to common ₱ lb	[illegible]
do superior to fine, ₱ lb	[illegible]
do extra to choice, ₱ lb	[illegible]
Imperial, superior to fine, ₱ lb	[illegible]
do extra to choice, ₱ lb	[illegible]
Gunpowder, superior to fine, ₱ lb	[illegible]
do extra to choice, ₱ lb	[illegible]
Japan, natural leaf, fine to ex. fine, ₱ lb	[illegible]
do do fine to choice, ₱ lb	[illegible]
Oolong, inferior to fine ₱ lb	[illegible]
do extra to choice, ₱ lb	[illegible]
Souchong, ₱ lb	[illegible]

TOBACCO—In good request. Market firm at previous rates. We quote:

FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO—	
Choice	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]
SMOKING TOBACCO—	
Choice	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]
Common Stems	[illegible]
PLUG TOBACCO—	
Natural Leaf	[illegible]
Half-bright	[illegible]
Choice Black, sound	[illegible]
Medium guaranteed	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]

VINEGAR—Market moderately active at the following rates. We quote:

Pure Cider Vinegar, ₱ gal	[illegible]
Pure Malt Vinegar, ₱ gal	[illegible]
Common Malt Vinegar, ₱ gal	[illegible]

WOOL—There is no change in the firmness of the market. Stocks in the hands of dealers not being offered for sale, and quotations are nominal.

WOOD—In good supply. Market steady at present quotations. We quote:

Beech, ₱ cord, in the yard	[illegible]
Maple, do do	[illegible]
Hickory, do do	[illegible]

MARINE LI

PORT OF CHICAGO

ARRIVED.

Prop. Adriatic McCrea, Buffalo,
Prop. Marquette, Wells, Buffalo,
Prop. Free State, Atwood, Buffalo,
Prop. Fountain City, Bounds, Buffalo,
Prop. Mendota, Welch, Buffalo,
Prop. J. Barker, Hopkins, St. Joseph,
Prop. Favorite, Napier, St. Joseph,
Prop. Young America, Davis,
Prop. Montgomery,
Barque Great West, McArthur,
Barque R. G. Winslow, Salisbury,
coal.
Schr. Narraganset, Trotter, Erie,
Schr. Atlanta, Flint, Erie,
Schr. Maple Leaf, Curtis, Ogdensburg,
iron.
Schr. Emma, Van Alstine, Oswego,
Schr. Denmark, Williams, Grand Traverse,
ber.
Schr Blue Bell, Decker, Bay de Noc,
Schr Two Brothers, Erickson,
and 5 m lumber.
Schr Triumph, Wermuth, Sheboygan,
Sch Erie, Meyers, Sheboygan,
staves.
Schr Three Bells, Devlon, Menominee,
15 m lath.
Schr Milwaukee Belle, Wilson, Oconto,
40 m lath.
Schr Maine, Olsen, Muskegon,
Schr Enterprise, McMillan, Pere Marquette,
38 m lath.
Schr Meridian, Smith, Green Bay,
Schr Sea Gem, Hill, Manistee,
Schr Minerva, Lowell, Grand Haven,
m lumber.
Schr St Lawrence, Thorkiel, Pentwater,
Schr Mariner, Palby, Amsterdam,
Schr Game Cock, Burns, Racine.
Schr Minnesota, Peterson, Green Bay,
500 m shingles.
Schr Beloit, Powers, Muskegon,
lath.

CLEARED.

Prop Favorite, Napier, St. Joseph,
Prop J. Barber, Hopkins, St. Joseph,
Prop Allegheny, Boynton, Grand Haven,
Prop Brockville, Taylor, Kingston,
Barque Pacific, Stone, Little
Barque Peshtigo, McDonald, Buffalo,
Brig Banner, McKilligott, Buffalo,
Brig C. J. Hutchinson, Green Bay,
Schr Ithaca, Davy, Bay City,
Schr Wm. Case, Vance, Oswego,
Schr A. G. Morey, Boyle, Oswego,
Schr Game Cock, Barnes, Buffalo,

Marine Disasters.

BARQUE JANE BELL ASHORE.—Jones received a telegram from Milwaukee noon stating that the Barque Jane Bell, a cargo of coal for that port, was Point, and would probably prove a Express.

MORE LAKE DISASTERS.—We learn from ceived by Capt. D. P. Dobbins that the schooner A. J. Rich and are ashore at Kincade, thirty-five rich. The A. J. Rich is loaded with wheat. We learn there is an cargo, and $10,000 on the vessel.

Also that the schooner Belle Walbridge der Point Abino with rudder gone.

MRS. S. A. ALLE

A LADY OF WORLD-WIDE

Who is Mrs. S. A. A

As this question is often asked us, we give a little history of her. Some twenty a lady in New York City observed her rapidly losing its natural color, and gray, and disliking the idea of becoming equally averse to using any dye (as injurious), concluded that she would something that would restore her hair to life color; and, by dint of study and experimenting, she succeeded in finding ticles she had compounded would the hair to its original color, but also ble, and give it the natural moisture should have. This was even more hoped for, and, without the slightest of making a business of it, she was to commence making it for sale, by persons of her acquaintance and acquaintances had informed of the change in her hair, calling at her residence the article; and she now probably largest cash business in the City of Owing to the large demand from she has been obliged to establish a clusive sale of her Hair Preparations High Holborn. Principal Manufactory Office, 198 and 200 Greenwich street,

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair and Zylobalsamum or World's ing.

The Great Unequalled Preparation storing, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, to remain in any desired position; the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting and natural color to the hair. They store gray hair to its original youthful act directly upon the roots of the hair the natural nourishment required. No complete without the Zylobalsamum. It cleanses the hair and imparts to it a fragrance, and is suited to both young

The Restorer Reproduces

The Hair Dressing Cultivates and

If your Hair is thin, try it; if scurfy, try it; if lustreless, try it; if none of all who use it will preserve their hair

CONVINCING TESTIMONY FROM DISTINGUISHED CLERGY

Free-will Offerings for Benefits High Praise.

REV. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, "by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Restorer and Hair Dressing the hair ed upon my head, and put on a very ance. The same is true of my daughter become, thin and came out thought the head would be almost handsomely thickened up, and also pearance."

Renewed His Age

REV. M. THATCHER, of New York, says: "My age is sixty. One year ago very gray, and falling. I used World's Hair Restorer according now my hair is restored to its natural ceased to fall.

"The Zylobalsamum I have found agreeable hair dressing I have ever

Valuable Testimony

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass., used, through the advice of personal Allen's World's Hair Restorer and several months past, with great effect faction. I AM NOW NEITHER BALD was dry and brittle, but has regained its earlier years."

For Children's Hair

MRS. CLARK, wife of Rev. D. W. Clark, Ohio, writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsamum with much satisfaction in dressing children's hair. After trying various no hesitation in recommending it to have ever used. It gives the hair a ance, and retains it in any position

His Wife Approves

REV. I. MOORE, late Agent American writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's Restorer and Hair Dressing, and it by my wife. We unqualifiedly best preparations we have ever CLARATION MANY FRIENDS JOIN

High Approval. Mrs. S. A. Allen ed a letter from a lady, stating that of numerous friends she purchased A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer or Hair Dressing, and after using a few which was gray, was restored to its and new hair was fast appearing. complete without these preparations sells them.

Sold by Druggists throughout the PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE Nos. 198 & 200 Greenwich St.,

Asthma Cure

EDDYTOWN, YATES COUNTY, N. Y. Editors Rural New Yorker the "Rural" for a cure for the Asthma, I write to let the most cured me.

I have had the spasmodic asthma never found any medicine that back when it was coming on until ing "Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for menced taking this remedy eighteen have not had a severe paroxysm

"WHITCOMB'S REMEDY" has done recommended to do.

Ex-President Martin Van Buren's last illness were greatly alleviated by Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy, as our possession from his physician Buren himself expressing great results of its use.

Extract from the Life of Washington nephew, Pierre M. Irving, Vol. IV, "The doctor prescribed, as an had been suggested by Doct. (C. W. late visit—'Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy a teaspoonful in a wine glass of every four hours. A good deal

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, sold by all Druggists.

Special Notices

Dr. H. Anders & Co.

IODINE WATER

Kromer's (Upham's) Hair

50 CENTS A BOX.

JNO. J. KROMER, Sole Proprietor,

Drunkenness Cured.

JNO. J. KROMER, Wholesale

Dr. Rand's Specific.

JNO. J. KROMER, Wholesale Agent, 403 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Dr. James,

Formerly of James' Hospital, Custom House, New Orleans, La., established in 1856, now permanently located at 84 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois.

Medicinal.

CATARRH

DR. R. GOODALE'S

CATARRH REMEDY

AND MODE OF TREATMENT IS

THE ACME OF PERFECTION

Cures Catarrh in all its Types and

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. NORTON & CO., Sole Agents, New York. Sold by SMITH & DWYER, Chicago.

Clothing.

139 DUANE STREET,

NEW YORK.

JOHN T. MARTIN'S SON &

Successors to

MARTIN & BROS.,

(Formerly of St. Louis and Chicago,)

Manufacture and keep a permanent assortment of

CLOTHING

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

39 Lake-St, Chicago, Illin

ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSW

BURNING OILS, KEROSENE, SOAPMAKER

STOCK, MANUFACTURERS'

GOODS, &c.

Which we offer at prices favorable to Wester chants and Manufacturers.

J. H. REED, 174 Pearl street, N. Y.

H. A. HURLBUT, Chicago.

Copartnership.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of Comptroller of the Currency.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

TO PORK PACKERS

FOR SALE,

ALL IN THE BEST ORDER.

PRIVATE MATTERS.—To

BLOOD MEDICINES,

CANNED PEACHES.

50,000 Three Pound Cans.

110,000 Two Pound Cans.

C. P. Morton & Co's Celebrated Peach

Special Notices.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.'s IODINE WATER.

Iodine Water acts upon the HEART, LIVER, KIDNEYS, DIGESTIVE ORGANS and GLANDULAR SYSTEM. The success which has attended the use of this remedy in private practice, and the endorsement of medical authority, enable us to recommend it to the general public, feeling confident that with a fair trial it will attest its own excellence in the cure of Chronic Diseases which indicate Iodine, such as SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, HEART, LIVER and KIDNEY DISEASES, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, SYPHILIS, &c.

Physicians may rely upon the uniform strength of Iodine Water as containing three-quarter grains PURE Iodine to each fluid ounce PURE Water, NO SOLVENT. It is not liable to decomposition nor [illegible]; neither is the [illegible] spontaneously formed inequalities; neither is the Iodine neutralized by combination with any ingredient, rendering this solution superior to any other method of exhibiting Iodine.

Full directions accompany each bottle, that it may be used as a family medicine as well as by the profession.

Price one dollar per bottle. On receipt of five dollars, six bottles delivered FREE by express to any address.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations, which unprincipled dealers endeavor to dispose of on our reputation. See our signature and trade mark (the Greek [illegible]) upon the labels and wrappers of each bottle, without which none is genuine.

Circulars gratis. DR. H. ANDERS & CO.
Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, N. Y.
my19-[illegible] TU TH&SA ly

Kromer's (Upham's) Hair Dye,
50 CENTS A BOX.

Twice larger than Dyes that sell for $1. NATURAL, DURABLE, BEAUTIFUL. WARRANTED to [illegible]. This article has been thoroughly tested by DR. CHILTON, of New York, and Profs. Booth and Garrett, of Philadelphia, who pronounce it free from all poisonous ingredients, and the material composing it will not injure the most delicate hair. Sold by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers everywhere.

JNO. J. KROMER, Sole Proprietor,
403 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Drunkenness Cured.

The inebriate may now bid defiance to the tempting cup. Dr. Lane's antidote for strong drink is a certain cure for drunkenness. It creates a dislike for strong drink, and can be administered without the knowledge of the patient.

Descriptive circulars sent to any address. For sale by all respectable Druggists in the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per box, or packages of six bottles for $5.

JNO. J. KROMER, Wholesale Agent,
403 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Rand's Specific.

The oldest and most reliable medicine for the cure of Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Loss of Power, &c. This medicine has stood the test of thirty years and has always proved a success.

DR. RAND'S SPECIFIC is exhibited in the form of pills, made up of substances that have a specific effect upon the generative organs. Most persons associate the idea of operations upon the bowels from taking any kind of pills. The Specific of Mr. Rand is not intended as an evacuating medicine. Its medicinal virtues are expended entirely upon the impaired regenerative organs. The pills are not unpleasant to the taste, and many persons masticate them with impunity before swallowing them, which plan we would always recommend, as affording the speediest way to get the effect of the remedy.

Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

JNO. J. KROMER, Wholesale Agent,
403 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
se29-[illegible]-ly TU&SA TH

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.
ja20-[illegible]-ly TH SA&TU

Dr. James.

Formerly of James' Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1850, now permanently located at 86 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois, specialist in the treatment of OLD CHRONIC, MERCURIAL, SCROFULOUS and all kinds of BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES AND DISORDERS, OF A CONTAGIOUS VENEREAL CHARACTER, cures them without resorting to Mercury, IODIDE POTASSII, arsenic or any poison, but with a NEUTRALIZER, A POSITIVE CURE for all humors and blood poisons.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS, such as Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal and Diurnal Emissions, brought on by abuse of the system, early indiscretions, excess or entailed hereditarily, causing loss of memory, confusion, depression, dimness, and oftentimes insanity, with other deplorable trains of symptoms, treated and radically cured by an infallible method, saving much time and expense. Gleet, Gonorrhea, Stricture and all diseases peculiar to the sexes, of a private nature, radically cured.

Old diseases of the MOST HORRIBLE CLASS, where the blood has become poisoned, producing blotches on the face, small watery blisters, pains in the head and bones, ulcerated throat, nose, limbs and body, scrofula, together with an endless number of sufferings.

Dr. James is recommended by the press generally of the South, the medical faculty, and professors of medical colleges, etc. Those afflicted should apply immediately, and be cured of those horrible diseases.

Remember, Dr. James' Office and Parlors are at 86 Randolph, between State and Dearborn streets.

Office open from 9 a. m. until 8 p. m. Consultations confidential. no5-v643-1w1e

Medicinal.

CATARRH.
DR. R. GOODALE'S
CATARRH REMEDY!
AND MODE OF TREATMENT IS
THE ACME OF PERFECTION.

Cures Catarrh in all its Types and Stages.

For centuries Catarrh has defied the skill of physicians and surgeons. No medical work contains a prescription that will eradicate it. Nothing save DR. GOODALE'S REMEDY will break it up, radically destroying the principles of disease, and precluding the possibility of a relapse.

No form of Catarrh can withstand its searching power, and no mode of treatment ever afforded such immediate relief, or gave such universal satisfaction.

It penetrates to the very seat of this terrible disease, and exterminates it, root and branch, forever.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. Send a stamp for DR. GOODALE'S NEW PAMPHLET ON CATARRH, its perfect mode of treatment and rapid cure. Information of priceless value—send or call at once.

NORTON & CO., Sole Agents, New York.
Sold by SMITH & DWYER, Chicago.

Clothing.

139 DUANE STREET,
NEW YORK.
JOHN T. MARTIN'S SON & CO.,
Successors to
MARTIN & BROS.,
(Formerly of St. Louis and Chicago,)
Manufacture and keep a permanent assortment of
CLOTHING!

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,
89 Lake-St, Chicago, Illinois.
ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN
PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE, BURNING OILS, KEROSENE, SOAPMAKERS' STOCK, MANUFACTURERS' GOODS, &c.,
Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.
J. H. REED, 172 Pearl street, N. Y.
[illegible] HURLBUT, Chicago. se18-m705-tf

Copartnership.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Shelton Sturges, and George Sturges, late partners in the Banking House of Solomon Sturges' Sons, having on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1864, disposed of their interest in said firm to the other, and remaining members thereof—from, and after that date ceased to be partners in the same.

The remaining members of said firm at Solomon [illegible] will assume the assets and liabilities of the late firm and continue to do business under the same style and firm name.

SHELTON STURGES,
GEORGE STURGES.

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
WASHINGTON, August 22, 1864.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Northwestern National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Northwestern National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this [illegible] day of August, 1864.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TO PORK PACKERS.
FOR SALE,
All the Tools and Fixtures necessary for handling and cutting [illegible] hogs per day, including Lard Kettles, Coolers, [illegible] &c.
ALL IN THE BEST ORDER.
The above can be had with or without the lease of a [illegible]. Apply to BAILEY & BLANCHARD, [illegible] Market and Quincy sts. no8-v876-2w

PRIVATE MATTERS.—To the [illegible]. DR. CLARKE, at his splendidly [illegible] "Private Medical Office," Rooms 4 Larmon Block, cures all CHRONIC, PRIVATE, DIFFICULT and DELICATE DISEASES. The Doctor's BLOOD MEDICINES, [illegible] stand alone in the only potent and effectual [illegible]. SULPHUR and VENEREAL Cure. Office hours 8 A. M. [illegible] Address DR. CLARKE, No. 4 Larmon Block. no13-w134-2w

CANNED PEACHES.
[illegible] Three Pound Cans.
110,000 Two Pound Cans.
[illegible] & Co's Celebrated Peaches
[illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.
Capital, - - - - $200,000.
No. 30 LASALLE STREET.
U. S. DEPOSITORY & FISCAL AGENT.
SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR
7-30 Loan and 10-40 Gold Bearing Bonds.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier. JOSIAH LOMBARD, President.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.
Southwest corner of Lake and Clark-sts.
CAPITAL, paid in - - - - $500,000.
E. AIKEN, President.
SAM'L M. NICKERSON, Vice Pres't.
E. E. BRAISTED, Cashier.

Educational.

RACINE COLLEGE,
A CHURCH SCHOOL FOR
BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
RACINE, WISCONSIN.
Rev. JAMES DeKOVEN, D. D., Rector.

The Rector is assisted in the instruction of the scholars by eleven competent Professors and Masters. The aim of the School is to give to the students:

First. Sound religious instruction, according to the rules and discipline of the Church.

Second. Such intellectual training as will render a lad fit for business life, or thoroughly prepare him for any of the learned professions. The College course proper is in full operation.

Third. Careful physical training in all manly exercises. There is a large Gymnasium for the use of the scholars.

There are two large and very commodious buildings, giving accommodations for 110 scholars. There are 90 acres of land for playgrounds, &c. The scholars all live in the Buildings with the Rector and Masters, eat at a common table, and form one family. Vocal music and Elocution form part of the Regular studies of the school.

The Winter Term will begin December 1st, to continue until April 21st. For admission apply to the Rector. oc17-u294-5w

Business Cards.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a co-partnership under the name of
BRAINERD, IVES & CO.,
For the transaction of a general Commission and Produce Business.
Cash advances made on shipments to New York and other points. Office 208 South Water street, (up-stairs.)
Chicago, Oct. 1, 1864.
G. R. BRAINERD,
G. A. IVES,
D. G. BROWN.
oc1-[illegible]-3m

GEO. W. PHILLIPS, Jr., & CO.,
PROVISION AND PRODUCE BROKERS,
Office, 5 Tyler's Block, Lasalle Street,
Bet. Lake and South Water-sts., Chicago.
G. W. PHILLIPS, JR. [no4-v561-3w] W. Y. M'FARLAND.

GREGG & HUGHES,
Commission Merchants and Produce Brokers,
No. 15 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill.
RICHARD GREGG, Late of Peoria. [no7-[illegible]-3m] W. T. HUGHES, Chicago.

Coal.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
CHICAGO, Sept. 20th, 1864.
The Scranton, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, and Shamokin Coal Company of Pennsylvania, can now supply families, brewers, bakers and country dealers, with Lump, Large Egg, Small Egg, Range and Chestnut Coal, by the single ton or cargo, AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
Also, Lehigh, Bloomsburgh, Briar Hill, Erie, Chippewa, Mineral Ridge and Illinois Coals.
Offices, 138 South Market street, 232 East Madison street, and South Clark street, north of the C. B. & Q. Railroad Crossing. Post Office Box 6157.
se21-[illegible]-90tis ROBERT LAW.

Proposals.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE U. S. ARMY, No. 20 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE, Md., November 7, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., on SATURDAY, November 19th, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with—

FOUR THOUSAND (4,000) HEAD OF GOOD FAT BEEF CATTLE, on the hoof, delivered at the State Cattle Scales at Baltimore, Md., in lots of (1,000) one thousand each every (10) ten days; to be weighed within one and a half days after arrival, at the expense of the contractor. They must average about (1,300) thirteen hundred pounds gross weight, all falling short of (1,050) one thousand and fifty pounds gross weight, Bulls, Stags, Oxen, Cows, Heifers and Hornless Cattle, will be rejected.

A deduction of ten (10) pounds will be made from the weight of each Steer accepted under this contract, provided the animal does not stand in the pens two and one-half hours before being weighed, or is not weighed immediately after removal from the cars.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, either in person, by mail, or telegraph.

Proposals by telegraph, or other irregular, informal proposals, will not be considered.

The Government will claim the right of weighing any one animal separate, if its appearance indicates less weight than the minimum mentioned above; the expense of weighing will be paid by the party erring in judgment.

Each bid, to secure consideration, must contain a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:

We, ——, of the county of ——, State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is (or are) able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his (or their) proposition, and should his (or their) proposition be accepted, he (or they) will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith; and we are prepared to become his securities, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfilment.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney, to be enclosed with the bid.

Bidders must be present to respond to their bids, and prepared to give bonds and sign the contract before leaving the office.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids considered unreasonable.

Payments to be made after each delivery in such funds as may be on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.

Proposals must be endorsed distinctly, "PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE," and addressed to "Capt. J. H. GILMAN, C. S., Baltimore, Maryland."

If a bid is in the name of a firm, their names and their Post Office address must appear, or they will not be considered.

Each person or every member of a firm offering a proposal must accompany it with an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, if he has not already filed one in this office.

All bids not complying strictly with the terms of this advertisement will be rejected.

J. H. GILMAN,
no11-w11-6t Captain and C. S. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF.
OFFICE SUPERVISING COMMISSARY, ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 5, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, November 26, 1864, for furnishing FRESH BEEF to the troops in the Department of the Tennessee and Arkansas, drawing their supplies from the Mississippi River, (the troops at Cairo, Paducah, Fort Smith and those supplies from Memphis excepted).

Bids will also be received for furnishing all the troops on, or operating from the Mississippi River, between Cairo and the mouth of the river.

The contracts to commence January 1st, 1865, and to be in force for four months. Said beef to be of steers (not bulls, stags, heifers or cows,) not less than three years old, and none to weigh when shipped less than nine hundred pounds. The average weight to be not less than one hundred.

The Beef to be of good and wholesome quality, with equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, (necks and shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded). The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef under the contract shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of the fore quarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint; and of the hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.

The beef to be delivered at such times, in such places, and in such quantities as may be directed by the Chief Commissaries of the Departments, the Commissary of an army or command in the field, or at posts and camps, or by other competent authority.

The United States reserves the right to slaughter for the use of troops, such cattle as may be seized or captured as contraband of war.

The bids will state the price per net pound at which the beef will be furnished, the United States furnishing the water transportation from St. Louis and points south thereof to the main Subsistence Depots in the Departments on navigable streams, and railroad transportation on roads conducted by the Government, when practicable. Also, the price per net pound, the contractor furnishing all transportation.

Proposals from contractors who have previously failed to comply with their bids, or fill their contracts, from disloyal persons, those interested in more than one bid, or when the bidder is not present to respond to his bid, will not be considered.

Neither contractors or their agents will be allowed to engage in any speculations in the enemy's country nor sell beef to private parties without due authority.

All bids must be accompanied by a guarantee, of the form annexed. The responsibility of the guarantors (unless known to the undersigned) must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

The name of the firms must be stated in full, with the precise address of each member of the firm.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and be in the following form:

I, ——, hereby propose to deliver to the Subsistence Department of the United States such Fresh Beef of the quality described in the advertisement above posted, as I may from time to time be required to furnish, on due and timely notification, at —— cents per pound net weight, the Government furnishing water and railroad transportation as indicated in the advertisement when practicable; or I will furnish the same, assuming all transportation at —— cents per pound net weight.

I enclose herewith my affidavit that I am not interested, directly or indirectly, in any bid offered, except the one to which I have subscribed my name.

Signed,

A bond with good and sufficient security will be required.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfill the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.

Should this contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his securities.

Signed,

(This guarantee must be appended to each bid.)

The right to reject all bids is reserved.

Bids must be made in duplicate, to be endorsed "Proposals for Beef," and addressed to Col. T. J. Haines, A. D. C. and Commissary of Subsistence, St. Louis, Mo.

Those not corresponding with the above conditions will be rejected.

T. J. HAINES,
no11-v[illegible]-14t Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

Indianapolis Journal, Ohio State Journal, and Cincinnati Gazette, please copy until November 24th, and send bill to Col. Haines.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE STREET, NEW YORK, November 7th 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock p. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 23d instant, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz:

BEEF—NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS of the packs of 1863-4 or 1864-5, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain; full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also the kind of barrel.

The Pork and Beef to be received at such Inspection-yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

BACON—First quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED BACON SIDES, SHOULDERS or HAMS; to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing at such points in the city of New York as may be designated.

Bidders will state the time in which they propose to make their deliveries.

Separate proposals, in duplicate, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for such quantity as they wish to contract to deliver.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to the true purport and conditions; also that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required.

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers, or inspectors, other than the party furnishing the provisions, will be required for the meats, certifying on the part of the seller its present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

Payment will be made in currency, or its equivalent. Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be enclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
no13-w83-11t Colonel A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

CANCER, FISTULA, PILES, TUMORS AND ULCERS successfully cured without the use of the knife. Also, Weak and Sore Eyes cured in a short time upon a new and philosophical system of medical practice by
DR. A. J. HIGGINS.
Office 142 South Clark street. no3-v[illegible]

OLDE PAPUR WANTED.
Ekonomie is Welth.
Kash paid fore Olde Pamflets, Noospapers and Waiste Papur ov every kinds. 89 Randolf street.
oc3-y7-1mis JOHN E. PETTIBONE.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1864.

[From the United States Service Magazine.]

THE CENTURY-FLOWER.

BY REV. E. A. WASHBURN, D. D.

'Tis noon of night! in slumber pale
 The dreaming soul of nature lies;
Now lifts the flower its mystic veil,
 And flashes morning from its eyes.
A hundred years of waning earth,
 Of frost and sunbeams, blight and bloom;
And man that saw its infant birth—
 A frailer flower—has sought the tomb.

A hundred years! what empires sped
 As eddies on the whirling tide!
Lands reeled beneath Napoleon's tread,
 And greater Goethe sang and died;
Yet dumb in shadowy stillness strange,
 Those fringed eyelids wait the hour,
Till, ripening through each mighty change,
 It blooms,—Time's rich full-opened flower.

A hundred years! the soul of Truth
 Fettered has lain in death-like rest;
Yet lives a thought, its budding youth
 Wrapped in some holy prophet's breast.
It dawns! the spell of ages break!
 Stately it towers o'er barren men,
A world of perfumed beauty wakes,
 Then drops its seed to rise again.

A hundred years! our fathers lie
 Calm-sleeping in the field of toil;
We build; we drive the ploughshare by,
 Heedless of aught beneath the soil.
Silent through day, through lingering night,
 Still grew the bud; but see! the morn!
See! burst the glorious petals white,
 And *freedom's century flower is born!*

OUR PARIS LETTER.

Political Matters—The Italian Question—The Franco-Italian Treaty—Garibaldi's Manifesto—Movements of the Emperor.

[From our Special Correspondent.]
PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1864.

For the first time in many months, I might almost say for some years, our Tuesday morning newspapers appear without as yet containing dispatches from America. We have had violent storms of wind and rain during the last few days, in place of the magnificent autumn weather which preceded them; and the delay is probably to be accounted for by that circumstance. But we are now nearly three days behind the usual time, and the interest is too great, and the crisis, both political and military, too urgent on your side of the Atlantic, for the public on this, not to be easily made impatient.

Here in Europe it may be said that all eyes and all attention are for the moment fixed upon Turin and the opening of the Italian Parliament, which took place there yesterday. Not even the presence of the Emperor of Russia within our frontiers, and the speculations it has given rise to, can compete with the curiosity felt to hear what the ministers of King Victor Emmanuel have to say about the Convention. One thing seems certain, and that is, that the Italian people generally, and especially the people of Turin, (whose patriotism and self-devotion have been so severely tried) will show themselves equal to the new trial of their patience, which has been imposed upon them. The whole question of the Franco-Italian treaty resolves itself into this consideration, viz: not whether it was the best thing for Italy, but whether the Italian Government had it in its power to do better. And there is every reason to hope that the Italian people, with wonderful practical good sense and amazing capacity for working a free and constitutional government, (considering their very short experience and apprenticeship)—will see the position in this light. I can but draw your attention, and I trust also your admiration, to the truly excellent manifesto published by the Society of the Working Classes of Turin on the eve of the opening of the Parliament. The sentiments contained in it are most noble and couched in a language worthy to convey them to their fellow-citizens. The document is a proof at once, of the vast progress made by Italy in the comprehension of what true political liberty consists in, and also the rapid spread of education and general knowledge. The manifesto is a noble and touching appeal to the Turin population not to compromise their own well earned reputation, nor the honor of Italy, by any violence offered to the solemn deliberations of the national representatives. "The persons of the national representatives," says this remarkable document, "to whatever party they may belong, ought to be sacred in our eyes; and whoever dares to insult them must be an enemy to every principle of liberty, seeing that by so acting he brings dishonor on our common country." The address further expresses its complete confidence in the parliament as representing the entire nation, and the noble resolution of those who put it forth to "accept whatever sacrifices may be imposed for the salvation of Italy." How much wiser do these sons of labor show themselves, than some who pretend to lead them! You will read the manifesto—the mad manifesto, I regret to be compelled to call it—written by Garibaldi at Caprera on the 10th inst., but only just now published, at the very moment when the Parliament has met and the Nation has most need of all its composure and self-possession. There can be no stronger proof of the real character of this new outburst on the part of the Italian hero, than the authority given to publish it in this country. Although it calls the Emperor "Bonaparte," and talks about the duty of "purging Italy of his presence in two hours instead of two years," it has been permitted to appear in all the Paris papers. And why? Because, it is felt, that such publication can do harm to the reputation of one person only, and that person, unhappily, is Garibaldi himself. One would say the General was really trying how he could relieve his country from the too heavy load of gratitude she owes him.

The Convention, and the law for the transfer of the Capital to Florence have both been immediately laid before the Turin Parliament. The most perfect tranquility prevails.

The departure of the Emperor Napoleon for Nice, has been postponed, and will now probably take place to-morrow. There is little doubt that the Emperor of Russia will visit Paris before he quits the French Dominions, and thus set the seal to the reconciliation of the two sovereigns.

The official acceptance of the Italian Convention by the Austrian Government, seems to have brought on a cabinet crisis at Vienna. At least the resignation of Count de Rechberg is attributed to his unwillingness to recognize what has been done. The rest of the ministry, on the contrary, are said to be in favor of keeping on good terms with France, and advising the Pope not to refuse the conditions made for him.

JEFF DAVIS' MESSAGE.

Davis More of an Abolitionist than Lincoln.

[From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 8.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Two propositions are plainly deducible from the President's Message to which we cannot for a moment believe he would deliberately give his sanction. The first is that the condition of freedom is so much better for the slave than that of servitude that it may be bestowed upon him as a reward and boon. The second is that the Confederate Government has a right to acquire possession of slaves by purchase or impressment with compensation, and then emancipate them without the consent of the States, or, in case of impressment, without the consent of the masters.

The first proposition is the repudiation of the opinion held by the whole South and by a large portion of mankind in other countries, that servitude is the divinely appointed condition; for the highest good of the slave is that condition in which the negro race especially may attain the highest moral and intellectual advancement of which they are capable, and may enjoy more largely of such comforts and blessings of life as are suited to them. Of this we have no doubt, and we hold it to be an act of cruelty to deprive the slave of the care and guardianship of the master. If the slave must fight, he should fight for the blessings he enjoys as a slave and not for the miseries that would attend him if free.

The second proposition is still more startling. It is the conclusion that the Federal Government has the power and right to exterminate slavery by the simple process of impressing or purchasing all slaves, and then emancipating them. Lincoln has never gone so far as this; for in his plan for compensated emancipation, he expressly referred the question to the States, acknowledging that they only could determine it. It is unnecessary to dwell on this subject. We are perfectly sure that the President could never have designed to give his assent to so monstrous a proposition as this. The multiplicity and magnitude of the subjects that claim his attention will suggest sufficient excuse for inadvertence of expressions and immaturity of views.

We have already given liberal extracts from Jeff. Davis' recent messages. Here is what he has to say of the conduct of the war.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

The condition of the various branches of the military service is stated in the accompanying report of the Secretary of War. Among the suggestions made for legislative action with a view to add to the numbers and efficiency of the army, all of which will receive your consideration, there are some prominent topics which merit special notice.

The exemption from military duty now accorded by law to all persons engaged in certain specified pursuits or professions, is shown by experience to be unwise, nor is it believed to be defensible in theory. The defense of home, family and country is universally recognised as the paramount political duty of every member of society; and in a form of government like ours, where each citizen enjoys an equality of rights and privileges, nothing can be more invidious than an unequal distribution of duties and obligations. No pursuit nor position should relieve any one who is able to do active duty from enrollment in the army, unless his functions or services are more useful to the defense of his country in another sphere. But it is manifest that this cannot be the case with the entire classes. All telegraph operators, workmen in mines, professors, teachers, engineers, editors and employees of newspapers, journeymen printers, shoemakers, tanners, blacksmiths, millers, physicians, and the numerous other classes mentioned in the laws, cannot, in the nature of things, be either equally necessary in their several professions, nor distributed throughout the country in such proportions that only the exact numbers required are found in each locality; nor can it be everywhere impossible to replace those within conscript age, by men older and less capable of active service. A discretion should be vested in military authorities, so that a sufficient number of those essential to the public service might be detailed to continue the exercise of their pursuits or professions, but the exemption from service of the entire classes should be wholly abandoned. It affords great facility for abuses, offers the temptation, as well as the ready means of escaping service by fraudulent devices, and is one of the principal obstructions to the efficient operation of the conscript laws.

A general militia law is needful in the interest of the public defense. The Constitution, by vesting the power in Congress, imposes on it the duty of providing "for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the Confederate States." The great diversity in the legislation of the several States on this subject, and the absence of any provision establishing an exact method for calling the militia into Confederate service, are sources of embarrassment which ought no longer to be suffered to impede defensive measures.

The legislation in relation to cavalry demands change. The policy of requiring the men to furnish their own horses has proven pernicious in many respects. It interferes with discipline, impairs efficiency, and is the cause of frequent and prolonged absence from appropriate duty. The subject is fully treated in the Secretary's report, with suggestions as to the proper measures for reforming that branch of the service.

The recommendation hitherto often made is again renewed, that some measure be adopted for the reorganization and consolidation of companies and regiments when so far reduced in numbers as to seriously impair their efficiency. It is the more necessary that this should be done, as the absence of the legislation on the subject has forced Generals in the field to resort to various expedients for approximating the desired end. It is surely an evil that a commanding officer should be placed in a position which forces upon him the choice of allowing the efficiency of his command to be seriously impaired, or of attempting to supply by the exercise of doubtful authority the want of proper legal provision. The regard for the sensibility of officers who have heretofore served with credit, and which is believed to be the controlling motive that has hitherto obstructed legislation on this subject, however honorable and proper, may be carried to a point which seriously injures the public good, and if this be the case it can scarcely be questioned which of the two considerations should be deemed paramount.

The Secretary's recommendations on the subject of facilitating the acquisition of the iron required for maintaining the efficiency of railroad communication on the important military lines are commended to your favor. The necessity for the operation in full vigor of such lines is too apparent to need comment.

The question in dispute between the two governments relative to the exchange of prisoners of war has been frequently presented in former messages and reports and is fully treated by the Secretary. The solicitude for the relief of our captive fellow-citizens has known no abatement; but has, on the contrary, been still more deeply evoked by the additional suffering to which they have been wantonly subjected, by deprivation of adequate food, clothing and fuel, which they were not even permitted to purchase from the prison sutlers. Finding that the enemy attempted to excuse their barbarous treatment by the unfounded allegation that it was retaliatory for like conduct on our part, an offer was made by us, with a view of ending all pretexts for such recriminations or pretended retaliation.

The offer has been accepted, and each Government is hereafter to be allowed to provide necessary comforts to its own citizens held captive by the other. Active efforts are in progress for the immediate execution of this agreement, and it is hoped that but few days will elapse before we shall be relieved from the distressing thought that painful physical suffering is endured by so many of our fellow-citizens, whose fortitude in captivity illustrates the national character as fully as did their valor in actual conflict.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Chase of the Pirate Tallahassee by the Sassacus—Complete Narrative of the Cruise—The Pirate Casts Overboard her Guns, &c.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]
FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 9, 1864.

THE PIRATE TALLAHASSEE CHASED—SHE THROWS HER GUNS OVERBOARD AND FINALLY ESCAPES.

This morning the United States double-ender gunboat Sassacus, Lieutenant Commander John L. Davis, commanding, arrived in Hampton Roads, from a cruise after the rebel privateer Tallahassee, and reports having fallen in with the pirate, but the latter escaped by throwing overboard all her guns and other material, supposed to be ammunition, stores, &c. Through the politeness of Rear Admiral D. D. Porter, I have been enabled to glean the following highly interesting facts of Capt. Davis' cruise.

THE CRUISE OF THE SASSACUS.

On the 4th inst., the Sassacus was ordered to go in search of the Tallahassee, and at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of that day she started from Cape Henry, steering east about ninety miles. At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 5th inst. stood northwest. A gale was blowing from that direction, with a heavy sea.

FIRST GLIMPSE OF THE PIRATE.

At half-past three o'clock p. m., in latitude 37 21 north, longitude 74 51 west, discovered a suspicious looking steamer on the port beam, about ten miles distant. From the description furnished Captain Davis, it was evident that the strange looking vessel just descried was the looked for pirate. He became more confirmed in the opinion inasmuch as she was standing to the southward and eastward, toward a brig in sight. Hereupon the Sassacus made all sail she could bear, and steam she could carry, and gave chase.

SHE SAILS SOUTH.

The pirate soon made out the movements of the Sassacus, and altered her course to the eastward and westward, under pressure of all the sails she had, with huge clouds of black smoke issuing from two stacks.

THE PURSUIT.

Captain Davis, having more canvass, had a decided advantage in that respect over the chase, and soon found himself gaining on the Tallahassee, which he continued to do until the moon set at about ten o'clock.

THE FIRST GUN.

At half past eight p. m., he opened fire from a twenty-pounder Dahlgren, which evidently hit the pirate, as it caused him to steer widely from the south by east to a south by west. The impression of all on board of the Sassacus was that the prize was soon to be theirs, and they continued every effort in their power to close with him before the moon disappeared.

THE PIRATE DISAPPEARS IN THE NIGHT.

But, notwithstanding all eyes and glasses were levelled at the stranger, the setting of the moon assisted her escape, when not more than two miles apart, in latitude 36 13 north, longitude 74 31 west.

A SEARCH.

Captain Davis continued his search, being determined to capture the vessel if possible, running at a ten knot speed, when at daylight of the 6th, in latitude 35 45 north, longitude 73 50 west, he made out his runaway chase ahead at a distance of about twelve miles. The fires were stirred up and other preparations made, and the Sassacus started again in pursuit. Unfortunately, at this period the wind died away, and Captain Davis had to depend altogether upon his engines and well trimmed ship.

THE PIRATE AGAIN IN SIGHT.

By eleven o'clock a. m. the lookout "raised the hull" at a distance of about five miles, making him out to be a white painted propeller of about 800 tons, two white masts, the foremast appearing longer than the mainmast; two white smoke stacks, one forward of the other.

SHE LIGHTENS SHIP.

At the same time the stranger commenced to lighten ship, as she was seen to throw everything moveable overboard.

ANOTHER CHASE.

The dead weight being removed the pirate held her own, and did not allow the Sassacus to gain an inch on her. Still the gunboat would have captured her if she could have maintained a sufficient quantity of steam. She gained on the chase with thirty-five pounds, at twelve and a half knots an hour; but raw firemen were not equal to the ordeal of keeping up good fires. The steam would fall to thirty pounds, and even lower; and, furthermore, the Sassacus had a very heavy load on board, taken in at the Philadelphia Navy Yard on the 1st inst.

At about 9 o'clock p. m., in latitude 34 53 north, longitude 75 48 west, both vessels heading southwest half west, the Sassacus lost sight of the pirate. To continue the course then sailing would bring both vessels to the East Bar, off Wilmington. Capt. Davis kept on, however, in the hope of overhauling him before getting into Wilmington, which to accomplish before daylight would have required a run of twelve knots an hour. The lead, thrown at midnight, revealed only ten fathoms of water, which caused Captain Davis to haul off to the southwest, and run under easy steam until daylight of the 7th inst.

THE PIRATE WITHIN THE LINES OF OUR BLOCKADERS.

It was impossible for the Sassacus to reach the bar before daylight, and being convinced that the privateer had been chased inside the outer blockade off Wilmington, Capt. Davis consoled himself that the pursued could not run into port that night, and would certainly fall a prey to our cruisers.

EXTRA PREPARATIONS.

On the 7th, Lieutenant Commander Geo. E. Belknap, senior officer, commanding the Eastern Bar, was spoken by Capt. Davis, who related to him the facts connected with the case. The latter was assured that no vessel had gone in during the night, and Capt. Belknap at once made ample preparations for the night, such as must prevent any vessel from running the blockade. Capt. Davis feels very much disappointed at not having been able to secure this prize, which would rid the ocean of a pest. But Admiral Porter is well satisfied with the endeavors of the commander of the Sassacus, and feels convinced that everything in mortal power has been done to capture her.

ANOTHER REPORT—THE TALLAHASSEE CHASED BY FOUR CRUISERS.

Since writing the above, the United States gunboat Saco arrived in Hampton Roads, and reports that a steamer, answering the description of the Tallahassee, was chased by four of our fast cruisers. The Saco participated, but was distanced. When she left, the white steamer was chased in by our gunboats, and there is no doubt but that ere this she has been captured or destroyed.

What the Negroes think about Fighting for the Rebels.

Lieutenant Henry L. Estabrook, of Dorchester, belonging to the 26th Massachusetts regiment, who was captured by the enemy during Sheridan's first battle with Early in the Shenandoah Valley, at Berryville, on the 19th of September, but who has been fortunate enough to escape from captivity, has communicated to us a very interesting account of his experience while in the enemy's country.

"Lieutenant Estabrook informs us that the country through which he passed is very scantily supplied with the necessaries of life, and the people look forward with great apprehension to the coming winter, not knowing how they are to avoid much suffering. The drought was very severe, and the meat has all been swept off for the use of the rebel army. Planters go many miles and offer any price to obtain meat for their families but cannot get any. The people are disheartened and thoroughly tired of war. Every man and boy that can carry a musket has been conscripted. The negroes everywhere befriended him; although the fact that he was an escaped prisoner was probably known to two hundred colored people, including the families of the men who helped him along, not one of them betrayed him. The slaves, of whom there are many in that section of country, conversed freely with him in regard to their being armed and put in the rebel army, and declared that if they were they would shoot their officers and go over to the Federals in a body. They said they knew who their friends were, and they would not fight for the men who had enslaved them and robbed them of the rewards of their labor. They assured him that there was a complete understanding among the slaves throughout the South on this subject, and that none of them would fight for their masters. They would be glad of an opportunity to get arms and get together, and then they would turn against the rebels.—*Boston Journal, Nov. 3.*

FROM CHINA.

How the Rebel Chiefs are to be Tortured to Death.

[From the London Times, Oct. 7.]

The East is a land of surprises. We published yesterday news which faithfully illustrates the startling character of events in the East. We hear from China that one war has suddenly ended, and from Japan that another has as suddenly begun. The rebellion, which at one time threatened to overthrow the reigning dynasty of the Flowery Empire has collapsed, while, little as we knew of it, a crusade has been undertaken by civilized Europe, assisted by Federal America, against a Japanese Prince who has been daring enough to despise "outer barbarians."

The disappearance of the Taeping power seems to have been so sudden and unexpected as to have startled even the Chinese themselves. The last intelligence which reached us was that the Taeping force was nominally besieged in Hoochow, but that they had succeeded in defeating the Franco-Chinese besiegers, who found themselves in a position of no little peril. The rebel force was large, Hoochow was strongly fortified, and M. D'Aiguebelle, who commanded the auxiliaries, was fully occupied in keeping his own. Later events appeared to strengthen rather than impair the force of the insurgents. Fugitives from Nankin joined them, and they became powerful enough to detach and capture an Imperialist fleet of gunboats; when suddenly they evacuated the city they had proved themselves well able to defend. The besiegers were as astonished as the people of Samaria when they found the Syrians had fled; but the good news proved true. The rebel army had gone all abroad, and only a small remnant were believed to be making their way south to the provinces of Kiang-si to join the lawless marauders who infest that region. Meanwhile the Brother of the Moon had with rare prescience published an edict in which he declared that after taking Nankin the rebels were like "broken tiles," and scattering them would be as easy as "splitting canes." He went on to order that two of the chiefs taken at Nankin, Chung-Wang and Kan-Wang, the latter a brother of the Prince of Peace, should be sent to Pekin, where it is understood they will meet with a fate which ought to disabuse us of some of our notions of the Chinese. We were wrong in thinking that these people had discovered everything and perfected nothing: they have at least carried the art of torture to a pitch undreamed of by ruder Western intellects. Chung-Wang and Kan-Wang will be brushed with wire brushes until their flesh is gradually torn from their bodies and they die from the operation. We may hope that this is the last we shall hear of a war which has been chiefly remarkable for the barbarities practiced by both armies. In wanton destruction of life and property the Imperialists have attempted to outvie the rebels, and if on the latter rests the responsibility of having commenced the insurrection, the corruption and misgovernment of the former were enough to justify any outbreak.

Exciting Chase of a Blockade Runner—Speed of the Osceola.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]
ON BOARD U. S. STEAMER OSCEOLA, AT SEA, Lat 33.25 N., Lon. 75.13 W., Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1864.

Steaming along at six knots an hour, with a pleasant breeze blowing, and but very little motion to the water, the morning was merging into noon, when an hour before meridian, "Sail ho!" was shouted from the mast head. "Where away?" was the response. "On the starboard quarter."

All the glasses were turned in that direction, and the sail was soon made out to be a schooner. While trying to ascertain more clearly her appearance and course, the exciting cry of "Black smoke ahead on the starboard bow," drew attention to what could only be a blockade-runner, or a Rebel pirate. The chief engineer was at once directed to crowd on all steam," and the Osceola hauled up in chase. When first seen at 11:15 a. m., the smoke was at least fifteen miles distant, and right ahead, making a stern chase of it, which is always a long chase. There were but seven hours of daylight left, and it was problematical whether we could overtake her by dark unless the Osceola proved much the fastest vessel. Confident in the speed of his ship, Capt. Clitz determined to press the chase to the utmost, hoping to get near enough to her to be able to follow her after dark, and feeling certain that she would do her best to outrun him until night gave a chance for escape. The sequel shows the soundness of his judgment.

From a speed of six knots an hour the Osceola jumped to twelve, and then to thirteen knots, which latter rate was maintained uniformly throughout the chase. It was fifteen or twenty minutes after we discovered the smoke ere anything indicated that we had been discovered by the stranger, but then the volume of black smoke increased until it became a perfect cloud, showing that she was firing up to elude the pursuit. These blockade runners being compelled to burn soft coal, their black smoke is plainly visible at long distances, while our cruisers using anthracite coal, make but little if any smoke, and that hardly distinguishable. The day could not have been pleasanter if ordered for the occasion, and the sea admirable for a race. With twenty tuns the powerful engine drove the good vessel through the water, the spray dashing from her brow, the sea boiling and seething under her paddle-wheels, and the foaming wake glistening in the sunlight a long distance behind.

All eyes were strained to the utmost. "We are steadily gaining on her," was the expressed opinion of all. This was proven by the smoke, at first discernable only from the mast-head, becoming visible from the paddle-boxes, and then from the deck.

By two o'clock she was made out to be a large, long, rakish side-wheel steamer, schooner-rigged, painted white, and having two smoke stacks. From the slowness with which we gained upon her, it was evident that she was very fast. But the distance kept diminishing, and she again tried the expedient of changing her course, this time heading south, half east, then south, then again to e. s. e. Each time the course of the Osceola was changed so as to prevent her from going inland, or to head her off from going to sea. Nearer and nearer the two vessels approached each other. "Sail ho, on the starboard quarter," was shouted, and away "out into the west as the sun went down," a steamer was seen heading northward.

Soon "Sail ho, on the starboard bow," was the cry. A black speck coming out from what might have seemed another world, was visible on a line with the prize we were chasing. At the same time the steamer ahead suddenly altered her course to the east, and then to the north-east. This laid her almost broadside to, and it was apparent she was attempting to run across our bow. But she had underestimated the speed of the Osceola, and we were soon within three or four miles of her. The chase now became quite exciting. Had the steamer seen on her bow held the course she was at first pursuing, it would have forced the pursued to run almost into our teeth. The 100-pounder parrot, forward, was unlashed and brought to bear on the chase. Capt. Clitz sighted and fired the gun. The usual noise and smoke of a hundred-pounder, and the shell went whirring on its way.

It seemed an age since the noise of the shell had ceased ere it struck the water in a line ahead of the stranger, but fell short. Another and another but still no nearer, although in sufficiently close proximity as to cause the vessel to present her stern instead of her broadside to us. The next shot, a beautiful line shot fell nearer to her and astern. The black smoke increased in volume and it was evident that the Chase was doing her best. Finding that his shot did not reach, Capt. Clitz ceased firing. The steamer on our bow came near enough to be made out as a transport ship, probably one of Col. Mulford's fleet of exchange vessels going to Savannah.

Twilight had come on and was deepening into night. Everybody ignored the prayer of the Duke of Wellington, for "Blucher or *night*," and besought for a few more hours of sunlight. The executive officer wished that he was Joshua, and such kindly expressions as, "Wish she'd break her machinery," "Hope she'll get out of coal," "Why won't she blow out a cylinder head," and similar remarks were freely made. But when darkness came silently down, it found us still in hot pursuit, the sparks from her smoke stacks being our only guide. We thought of Moses following the pillar of fire into the Promised Land, and kept up good cheer by wondering if he was as anxious and expectant as we after the promised prize, and speculating as to whether his pillar of fire traveled as fast as the sparks we were pursuing.

If I remember rightly, Moses overtook the pillar of fire in the Promised Land, but it is certain we did not overtake our sparks, for a nasty and ignorant fog came blundering in between us and the stranger, and we were forced to give up the chase. Whether ye speedy mariner got to *his* Promised Land or not, is unknown to all of us. It was with extreme reluctance that the pursuit was abandoned, and there can be little doubt that had it not been for the fog, we could have followed her through the night and probably captured her the next morning. But it was as useless to run in the fog as to "hunt for a needle in a hay-mow," and so the expected prize was left to pursue his northwest course, which he took at dark, into Wilmington, or, what all prayed might be his fate, into the hands of some other of the blockading squadron.

Japan.

Some of the Japanese Daimios are still continuing an aggressive policy against all foreigners. Thus the American steamer Monitor, which left Hakodadi on the 3d of July for Nagasaki, and being short of fuel, ran into a bay in the territory of the Prince of Nagato, was treacherously fired upon by the Prince's batteries. Fortunately she was not injured, but inflicted a severe punishment upon the Japanese.

It is reported in our last advices from Yokohama, that a squadron, consisting of French English and Dutch vessels, under the command of Admiral Jourez, as senior officer, was immediately to sail southward to open the inland sea, which has hitherto been made unsafe by the land batteries of the Prince of Nagato and other Daimios.

War between Japan and some of the foreign powers seems to be inevitable. The country is, besides, reported to be more than ever agitated by internal disturbances.—*N. Y. Tribune Nov. 10.*

AN AMUSING STORY.

How the "Wizard" Anderson Repeats the Tricks of the Davenport Brothers.

The London *Morning Star* of October 26, has the following, which shows that "some things can be done as well as others:"

A large company assembled yesterday at 2 o'clock, in St. James' Hall, at the invitation of Professor Anderson, in order to witness some attempts at a reproduction in open light, of the rope-tying and untying performances which have created so much discussion. The company included many men of distinction in science, literature, journalism and the drama. When the great curtain which hung before the stage was removed, and a cabinet resembling in general form the now famous "structure" was disclosed, the audience applauded and laughed delightedly. Professor Anderson's structure, however, differs from that in which the Davenport Brothers exhibited, in some particulars.

It is made of light unpainted timber, it is more frail than its prototype, it is not quite so high, its lozenge-shaped aperture is larger and not exactly in the centre, and its doors have four instead of three folds. Professor Anderson, it should be said, announced yesterday that he had never seen the type "structure" itself, or indeed the gentlemen who work wonders behind its panels. Furthermore, he kept continually informing his audience with an entirely superfluous delicacy, that his exposition was not meant as any reply to or counter-demonstration against the Davenport Brothers, and he even begged that nobody would mention the names of those persons in that hall. He declared that he merely meant to show that certain things alleged to be preternatural could be done by ordinary conjuring and sleight of hand. But the audience reasonably declined to regard the whole affair in any other light than as an anti Davenport demonstration, and watched and criticised it in that spirit alone.

A DISMAL MAN TIED UP.

On the invitation of Professor Anderson, the company named a committee of twelve, with a chairman, to go on the platform and watch the experiments. Among those who accepted the office were Mr. John Hollingshead (who was elected chairman), Mr. Horace Mayhew, Mr. Bayle Bernard, Mr. Wakley, and several other well known gentlemen. The chief occupation of the committee, which was far too numerous, appeared to be to get in each other's way, to obstruct the progress of the performances, to interpose between the spectators and the "structure," and to endeavor more or less awkwardly to satisfy the frequent calls from the company generally to sit down, to stand back, or to expedite the manifestations. Prof. Anderson intimated that the rope tying and untying business would be exhibited by Mr. Sutton (his treasurer) and his younger daughter, who had volunteered, in the absence of an expected performer, to take a place in the structure.

Accordingly, Mr. Sutton was first led on to be tied, and Mr. Hain Friswell and Mr. Wakley consented to pinion him. Mr. Sutton is not endowed by nature with a cheerful expression of countenance. Indeed, if one were to call him a dismal and doleful looking personage the phrases would not be inappropriate. As he stood, therefore, in the front of the stage, with his coat off and his arms pinioned, while silent and sombre he cast heavy glances to the ceiling, it was impossible to resist the impression that one was about to witness the sadest solemnity which our human law can enact. Presently it was understood that the captive was groaning under his bonds. He seemed to remonstrate mildly and sadly, as Calais might have demurred to some of the preliminaries of the wheel; or as Count Egmont might have asked for a shortening of his misery. Certainly Mr. Sutton was at this time swathed in a complication of bonds, the like whereof we have never seen. He was literally put into a straight waistcoat of cords. The whole Davenport staff, Messrs. Ferguson, Fay, Palmer, and the Brothers might have been bound hand and foot inextricably with no greater quantity of cordage. The result was that when the motionless form of Mr. Sutton was lifted like a mummy into the "structure," and the doors were locked, the hapless experimenter had to announce that all muscular power was suspended within his frame. So there was nothing for it but to hoist him out, and let him go. The spectators began to look knowingly at each other; at that moment the odds were decidedly in favor of the preternatural.

MISS ANDERSON IS TIED AND UNTIES HERSELF.

Then Professor Anderson brought forward his daughter. She is a graceful, quick, intelligent girl of some fourteen years apparently. She was dressed as a boy, the inexorable dimensions of the structure absolutely prohibiting crinoline. She was bound immediately. No doubt gallantry prevented the gentleman who undertook the operation from drawing the bonds very tightly, and, although the cords were passed many times around her arms and body, her wrists were not pinioned together behind her back. She was to all appearance sufficiently bound, but not in the same manner that the brothers Davenport generally are. She was lifted into the cabinet, the doors were closed, and in some two or three minutes the folds were flung back, and she was seen erect and free, the cord knotted as before, lying at her feet. Immense applause greeted the demonstration. To us it seemed only not satisfactory, because of the sort of tying which we have already noticed. But she offered a different experiment. She got into the structure, unbound and holding a piece of paper in her hand. The doors were closed, and after the lapse of some two minutes she intimated that they might be opened. The cabinet was flung open accordingly, and she was discovered in a condition of perfect bondage—her hands tied behind her back and made fast to the seat. Nothing could be more admirably performed than this trick. It seemed to us better done than the corresponding performance which we saw the Davenports enact; and it was certainly done in a much shorter space of time. The audience loudly applauded the clever young lady.

THE DISMAL MAN ACHIEVES A SUCCESS.

But Mr. Sutton burned to redeem his honor. He insisted on being bound. Bound accordingly he was; this time by a person who announced himself to be a seaman, and had come forward on a general invitation, volunteered by Mr. Tom Taylor, to any nautical individual present professionally conversant with knots. We must say that the knotting seemed to us in this instance much more complete and secure than any which we saw applied to the limbs of the Davenports. Mr. Tom Taylor minutely inspected the knots, and reported them satisfactory. The intrepid Sutton, still desolate of aspect as before, was hoisted into the structure, and accomplished the untying feat with alacrity. The audience cheered this practical vindication of his prowess; and we must add that there were some who expressed a doubt whether the previous failure had not been arranged to lend a new zest and effect to success. Mr. Sutton bore his triumph as he had borne his humiliation, and showed a visage of unabated gloom.

AN AUTHOR AND AN AFRICAN EXPLORER INVESTIGATE.

Then came the tamborine and trumpet performance. Miss Anderson got into one side of the structure, Mr. Sutton into the other. Both were fast bound, their hands behind their backs, and their ankles fettered. The tying was done by the marine gentleman before mentioned, and pronounced satisfactory by Mr. Hollingshead, Mr. Tom Taylor, and other gentlemen. We should add that Capt. Burton, the celebrated African traveler, came on the platform at this juncture, inspected the bonds, and was understood to consider them sufficient. Then a tamborine, a bell, a trumpet, and other such familiar media of the neo-preternatural, were placed in the center of the structure, and the doors were locked. There was only a short and a slight *charivari*, but the trumpet, and even the tamborine, came quickly flying through the aperture in a manner to satisfy the most skeptical.

THE HAND APPEARS—LIKEWISE TAMBORINE AND A COAT.

Likewise there came the hand. A very few seconds after the closing of the doors the mysterious digits showed themselves. This time it was a genuine hand. We were not ourselves fortunate enough to make out the shape of the object which Mr. Ferguson always greeted as a hand, but we are quite clear about the manifestation of yesterday. The hand showed itself several times. It was not quite as symmetrical and white as the hand of the Countress of Blessington. It was not, we feel assured, the hand of Miss Anderson. It was either a sportive spirit, not particular about the graces, or it was the manly hand of Mr. Sutton. We incline to the latter theory. We are the more impelled to this belief, seeing that the wondrous hand flung out, not merely trumpet and tamborine, but also Mr. Sutton's coat, which we had all seen strapped and banded around him by windings of complicated cord, not two minutes before. The doors being opened, Miss Anderson and Mr. Sutton were discovered unbound—free as the casing air. This trick was capitally performed, and the audience cheered immensely. The marrow-bone-and-cleaver concert certainly did not equal that of the Davenports, but the apparition of the hand was quicker, and the flight of the coat was an ornament and unexpected addition.

This was in substance all that was done yesterday. Those who have read of the Davenports, or seen them, can judge how far it throws any light upon their manifestations. Undoubtedly the Davenports have done things which were not even attempted yesterday. It will be observed, too, that when on the conclusion of the bell-ringing and fiddle-scraping process the doors of the "structure" were thrown open, the Davenports were seen bound, while in the corresponding performance of yesterday, Miss Anderson and Mr. Sutton were unbound. Nor were there yesterday any of the more critical tests, the flour and the sticking plaster, the sand and the phosphorus, which some people seem to think important in the case of the "preternatural" manifestations. Much which the Davenports have done still remains unexplained. But yesterday's exhibition made one fact, at least, quite certain—that a man or woman concealed in a box can either get out of or into the most stringent and complicated pinioning in the space of time which the uninitiated might previously have thought incredible, and without any pretentions to perternatural power. Is this really the *nodus* of the whole performance? If so we think Miss Anderson is, on the whole, rather more "perternatural," than the Davenports. But, if, as believers in the magical power of the latter gentlemen maintain, the exhibition of yesterday did really not touch the principle or essence of the Davenport's manifestations at all, then we can only express our satisfaction that the natural already treads so closely on the heels of the perternatural as to give good hope that it may come up with it before long.

How Belmont "Exhausted" His Vote.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9, 1864.

Editor Tribune:

At the present time of writting, 4 p. m., "We have met the enemy and they are ours." Isn't it glorious? The best joke of yesterday was the challenging of Belmont. He had waited an hour and a half in his carriage to vote, and finally when his turn came a poor Dutchman challenged him, on the ground that he had bets out, contrary to the statute. Belmont, with all his brass, could not swear to the contrary, and drove away without voting. The Republicans are wild. The greatest old torchlight procession ever heard of we shall have Friday night.

1863. PROSPECTUS. 1865.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

A DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

DEVOTED TO

News, Commerce, Politics, Agriculture, Science and Literature.

NO SUBMISSION TO TRAITORS.

"The Union Must and Shall be Preserved."

The Union party has just achieved the most important triumph in the history of our nation, in the re-election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. The destiny of the nation for the next four years will be trusted to that tried and pure statesman. These coming *four years* will make more history than was ever allotted to a like period. Its great features will embrace the crushing of the rebellion by the power of the sword, the restoration of the Union, the freedom of every slave that treads American soil. These measures the people have declared for in thunder tones, and they will be carried through. These things should be known and read of by all men. In this great era no man can do without a newspaper. It is as necessary as his daily bread.

The CHICAGO TRIBUNE is before you.

This well-known and popular journal is noted for avowing its sentiments with candor, fearlessness and independence. It aims to the Right rather than popular, and takes the responsibility of telling the Truth, regardless of the offense that may be given to Prejudice and Ignorance.

The PRINCIPLES and OBJECTS which the CHICAGO TRIBUNE espouses are:

THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM,
JUSTICE AND HUMANITY.
PERPETUITY OF THE UNION,
OBEDIENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION,
AND SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS.
A DENIAL OF THE RIGHT OF A
REBEL TO HOLD ANY LOYAL
PERSON IN SLAVERY, AND AN
AFFIRMANCE THAT REBELS HAVE
NO RIGHT UNDER THE
CONSTITUTION, UNTIL
THEY FIRST OBEY IT,

And the prosecution of the war against Treason until the authority of the Government is established over the whole Union. There must be no faltering—no steps backwards. Failure now will entail dishonor and misery, rendering insecure life and property, and leaving the country a prey to anarchy, rapine and murder. Too much precious blood and valuable treasure have been sacrificed to stop now. The cheapest and shortest road to enduring peace is straightforward. It it cost our forefathers seven years of fearful struggle to found the Republic, it is surely worth as great an effort on the part of this generation to preserve it.

We have an abiding faith that the ensuing year will witness the complete overthrow of the rebel Confederacy. During the past year great victories have been won, and a territory larger than France or Germany has been wrested from the rebels and restored to the Union. One more campaign by sea and land "will close forever the fountains of sedition and cruel war."

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

But the CHICAGO TRIBUNE while fearless in the expression of its opinions and patriotic in its endeavors, aims at being a *first class newspaper*. It brings the news to the people of the Northwest several days sooner than the papers of the seaboard.

The contents of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE embrace:

- 1st.—A COMPLETE CURRENT HISTORY OF THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR, with the general news of the day.
- 2d.—COPIOUS TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES AND Special Correspondence containing the Latest News from all parts, down to the hour of going to press.
- 3d.—REPORTS OF MEETINGS, WHETHER POLITICAL, Religious, Agricultural, Educational, or Miscellaneous.
- 4th.—PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS AND STATE LEGISLATURES, important Speeches and Documents.
- 5th.—MARKET REPORTS, EMBRACING EVERY ARTICLE the Farmer or Dealer can expect to find quoted in a newspaper. The TRIBUNE has achieved the highest reputation as a Commercial paper.
- 6th.—CAREFULLY PREPARED AGRICULTURAL AND Horticultural articles by "Rural," and other able writers on the Farm and Garden.
- 7th.—POETRY, TALES, ANECDOTES AND GOSSIP, Reviews and pleasant miscellany.

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In consequence of the high price of white paper and the great increase in the wages of printers, and the enhanced cost of everything connected with printing, the following are the lowest terms at which the TRIBUNE can be afforded. There will be no deviation from these rates:

Weekly, single subscribers (6 months $1.25)	$2.50
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Important Papers Captured on the Pirate Florida.

Among the documents captured on board the pirate Florida, was the letter book of the commanding officer, containing the official reports from the first of this year, and his correspondence with officials at the several ports where he touched. One of the curious documents thus brought to light is a letter from Vice-Admiral Hope of the British Navy, referring to a case where the Florida had burnt an American ship, which was known to have taken out British papers only to protect itself. The Vice-Admiral states emphatically that British papers must under all circumstances protect the vessel holding them, and announces that he has issued orders to attack and capture any vessel that shall hereafter be guilty of the Florida's action. Other letters in the book reveal the constantly recurring troubles of the Pirate in getting food, engineers in supplying itself with coals, and in making the necessary repairs. A letter written at Bahia, the day before the capture, asks the Brazilian authorities to have certain repairs made for him in the Government Navy Yard. One of the official reports sheds some light on the fate of the U. S. mail steamer Electric Spark, captured on her way from New York to New Orleans with mails, official dispatches and a very valuable assorted cargo. The report says: "my first intention was to put in a prize crew and try to run into Wilmington, but my great difficulty was the want of a competent man to run her engines. I sent two of our best firemen aboard, but they were totally incompetent. Under these circumstances I deemed it best to sink her, but strove to give the passengers the idea that we had carried her off to make a tender of her, or had run her into Wilmington." Another letter transmits to Mason, at London, the captured diplomatic correspondence, with the remark that perhaps he may find it useful. Among the other papers found on the Florida was the original letter communicating the thanks of our Government for the building of Red River Dam last Fall.

The Fenian Brotherhood's Plot in Canada.

The Toronto papers of Tuesday give long accounts of the plot of the members of the Fenian Brotherhood, the discovery of which was reported by telegraph a day or two ago. The Leader says:

Information was laid before the Police Commissioners to the effect that large numbers of pikes might be found in certain places in the city, where it was known the Fenians held their meetings. A search warrant was issued by the Mayor, and placed in the hands of Sergeant Major McDowell for execution. In the afternoon that officer proceeded with a posse to the tavern of one Maguire, on Queen street west, nearly opposite Denison avenue, where a body of Fenians are said to hold their meetings, and instituted a search. After passing through one or two rooms, Mrs. Maguire managed to pick up a small box and leave the house through the back door. While escaping across a vacant lot in the direction of the store or residence of a Mr. Bush, Maguire's brother-in-law, she was arrested by one of the policemen and the box secured. Upon opening it, between twenty and thirty pike blades, of a very superior description, were discovered. They were about eight or nine inches in length, from one and a half to two inches in width, and exceedingly murderous looking. They are highly finished and elegantly polished, and arranged with a screw at the end to receive handles. They resemble, as nearly as possible, the celebrated Irish pike of '98. A further search was subsequently made, and an equal number of handles found secreted in another room. These were all secured and carried off by the police, and placed in safe keeping.

New Jersey.

New Jersey gives McClellan about 5,500 majority.

The Unionists gain 9,000 votes in the State over 1862, when Gov. Parker was elected by nearly 15,000 majority.

The Union party carry every county in south and west Jersey, electing every member of the Legislature there.

The State Senate will stand thirteen Democrats to eight Unionists—a Union gain of one member. The House, with three counties to hear from, stands thirty Union to twenty-one Democrats. The Union party will probably have one or two majority there; but on joint ballot the Democrats will have a small majority, thus securing the United States Senator to succeed Mr. Ten Eyck (Union.)

For Congress, First District, Starr, Republican, is elected by 2,000 majority; Second District, Newell, Republican, has 213 majority; Third District, Sitgreaves, Democrat, is elected by 3,700 majority; Fourth District, Rogers, Democrat, is elected by 1,800 majority; Fifth District, Wright, Democrat, is elected by 2,800 majority.

The Defeat of "Phernandiwud."

The crushing defeat of Fernando Wood in the 9th Congressional district extinguishes the Copperheads in this city. It also extinguishes Mr. Wood. Brother Ben.'s organ, the *Daily News*, has nothing to say about this defeat. Indeed, it has nothing to say about the elections generally, and considers it unnecessary to examine the details. The *Herald* warned the Woods not to attempt to run, and Ben. Wood was shrewd enough to take our advice and withdraw. Fernando was not, and hence his annihilation. Hereafter let us hear no more of Wood, Mozart Hall and the Copperheads. Fernando's defeat is a decided expression of the Union sentiment of this metropolis. A united North against a divided South is our motto during this war.—*N. Y. Herald, Nov. 10.*

☞ The vote in Centralia was: Lincoln 407; McClellan, 95. Majority for Old Abe, 312. We call this a big thing for Egypt. Few towns in "Canaan" have done better.

Medicinal.

DR. EASTERLY'S
IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA.

This is the only medicine that will cure diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, viz:

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Old Sores, Fever Sores, Swellings of the Glands, Leprosy, White Swellings, Piles, Blotches, Boils, Pimples on the Face, Goitre, Rheumatism, Dropsy or Gravel, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, General Debility, all Chronic Diseases and all Diseases arising from the use of Mercury.

This medicine combines in a highly concentrated state the Fluid extract of SARSAPARILLA, (the Honduras Root) YELLOW DOCK, STILLINGIA, and the IODIDE OF POTASSIUM, together with other valuable vegetable purifying Extracts, prepared by a new Chemical process, so as to render the preparation the most efficacious remedy ever offered to the public for all diseases arising from an impure state of the BLOOD or a depraved condition of the system.

DR. EASTERLY'S IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA is a constitutional remedy, and has a simultaneous effect on the various organs of the system, exciting them to a healthy action, and enabling them to perform the functions that nature designed. This medicine PURIFIES THE BLOOD, CORRECTS the SECRETIONS of the LIVER, and EXPELS all morbid, impure and diseased matter from the system, and by thus removing the CAUSE of disease, the CURE is rendered CERTAIN and PERMANENT.

DR. EASTERLY'S IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA thoroughly renovates the whole system, frees it from all impurities, and possessing those peculiar purifying and Blood Cleansing powers, is the reason why it is equally efficacious in so many different complaints.

IMPORTANT TO THE SICK.

To persons who are sick and afflicted and desire to use a Blood Purifying Medicine, we pledge this security that

DR. EASTERLY'S IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA is six times STRONGER, CHEAPER and BETTER than Baily's, Townsend's, Ayres' or any other Sarsaparilla or Blood Purifying Medicine now offered to the public, or NO MONEY WILL BE TAKEN FOR IT.

Physicians recommend this medicine to their patients in all cases where it is indicated, because they know the ingredients are the BEST that are known to the Medical Faculty.

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DR. EASTERLY'S
AMERICAN LINIMENT

This valuable Liniment will cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers, Contracted Tendons, Swelled and Stiff Joints, Lumbago, and all Diseases where an external remedy is indicated.

DR. EASTERLY'S AMERICAN LINIMENT will also cure Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Galls, Chafes, Ring Bone, Scratches, or Wounds which are constantly occurring to HORSES. Families should keep it CONSTANTLY ON HAND to use in time of need, as it is the BEST and MOST EFFICACIOUS LINIMENT now in use.

☞ For sale at DR. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 90 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago, Illinois.

CURE YOURSELF.

DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC.

This Medicine is a speedy and radical cure for Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Chordee, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs caused by Contagion or Weakness of either sex, Males or Females.

This elegant, popular and infallible preparation, so celebrated in all our LARGE CITIES for the CURE of PRIVATE DISEASES, is now offered to the afflicted and WARRANTED TO CURE all diseases of the Genital Organs of either sex (male or female) in a few days.

DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC is the ONLY SAFE and RELIABLE REMEDY for the CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA, generally termed SEMINAL WEAKNESS, CAUSED BY SELF-ABUSE OR EXCESSIVE INDULGENCE, which is now so FEARFULLY PREVALENT in all parts of the country.

Reader, have you a PRIVATE DISEASE, or any Disease of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER OR SEXUAL ORGANS. Do not neglect it. DELAY IS DANGEROUS. Procure at once that Celebrated Remedy, DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC, which has CURED thousands upon thousands and saved them from the hands of MERCILESS QUACKS, if not from PREMATURE GRAVES.

DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC is a GREAT HEALING, PURIFYING and SELF-CURING REMEDY, requiring NO MEDICAL AID OR ADVICE, as plain directions for use accompany each bottle of the Medicine. Dr. Baker's Specific is very agreeable to the taste, is perfectly SAFE AND HARMLESS TO THE CONSTITUTION, and will effectually CURE THE WORST AND MOST OBSTINATE CASES OF PRIVATE DISEASES, and restore the system to a perfect state of HEALTH AND PURITY.

With DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC you can CURE YOURSELF FOR ONE-TENTH THE MONEY that a physician will charge, without change of diet or hindrance from business, and thus prevent all chance of EXPOSURE.

N. B.—In long-standing and obstinate cases of Gonorrhea, Gleet and Seminal Weakness, DR. BAKER'S INJECTION will be found a valuable assistant to his SPECIFIC in subduing the disease, and should be used in conjunction with it until a perfect cure is effected.

A Treatise on Sexual Diseases, called the "Self Instructor," accompanies each bottle of the medicine.

☞ Price—Dr. Baker's Specific, $2.00 per bottle.
☞ Price—Dr. Baker's Injection, 1$ per bottle.
☞ Price—Male Injecting Syringe, 50 cents, female 50 cents.

Sent by Express to all parts of the country on receipt of the money.

☞ Prepared and sold by DR. E. EASTERLY, southwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Mo., Sole Proprietor.

☞ For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 90 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago, Ill.

DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM.

Will cure Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Reader have you a Cough, Could or any disease of the Lungs or Throat? Do not neglect it. MILLIONS DIE annually by neglecting a COMMON COLD. Coughs and Colds, if not cured, lead to CONSUMPTION, and then to PREMATURE DEATH.

Procure at once that celebrated remedy, DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM, which never fails to STOP THE COUGH IMMEDIATELY, and to effect a PERFECT CURE in a few days. It is beyond all doubt the most PERFECT REMEDY for all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS known to the civilized world.

☞ Price—Trial bottles, 50 cents per bottle; large bottles, $1 per bottle.

☞ For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 90 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.
oc29-v[illegible] TU&TH

General Notices.

Greenbacks are Good
BUT
Roback's are Better.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.
Good for all derangement of the Stomach, Biliousness, Liver Complaint and General Debility.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.
They compose the wonderful tonic properties, giving tone to the appetite and digestive Organs.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.
Debilitated ladies and sedentary persons will find in them an excellent tonic.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.
A wine glass full before each meal will remove indigestion and all Liver diseases.

C. W. ROBACK, compounder of Stomach Bitters, Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, distiller and manufacturer of Catawba and Swedish Brandies, and all kinds of the finest Domestic Liquors and Wines, which are sold, wholesale or in any desired quantity.

56, 58, 60 and 62 East Third Street,
CINCINNATI, - - - - - OHIO

☞ For sale by Druggists and dealers in medicine generally throughout the county.
mh23-b71-ly-r-Tu&sa&s

ROGERS & CO.,
Coal and Pig Iron Merchants,
Have for sale in lots to suit,

300	Tons	"A No. 1" UNION IRON.
200	"	B No. 1 UNION IRON.
200	"	No. 1 SCOTCH IRON.
50	"	No. 1 PRATT IRON.
50	"	No. 1 POKEEPSIE IRON.
100	"	No. 2 OHIO IRON.

Lehigh, Blossburg, Lackawanna and Erie Coals.

OFFICES—144 Market corner Monroe, and South Clark street, north of C. B. & Q. R. R. Crossing.
Post Office Drawer, 5915. oc20-[illegible]-1m

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL
PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Capital Stock, - - $1,000,000.
100,000 SHARES AT $10 EACH.
Subscription Price $5 per share.
LANDS YIELDING LARGELY.
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HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.
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Books are open for subscription at the office of the Company, No. 44 Empire Building, 71 Broadway, N. Y. The lands of the Company are situated in the heart of the Oil Region, and include portions of those well known localities the McElhenny farm, the two McClintock farms, and other improved and valuable working territories, including over Two Thousand acres of the best Oil Territories along Oil Creek and in West Virginia, now under progress of successful development, and oil is already regularly and largely produced from several wells upon them.

Address the Company, P. O. Box 5[illegible], New York.
no1-v290-3m

NOTICE.
R. M. GRAVES
Has removed from 213 South Water street to the corner of
Michigan and Dearborn-sts., North Side,
Where he will continue the Hide and Provision trade as heretofore and will also continue to buy and sell for commission. Now on hand and for sale Mess Pork, Mess Beef, Extra Plate Beef, Lard in bris. and tcs., Tallow, Hides and Skins, &c., in lots to suit.
R. M. GRAVES,
Southeast corner of Michigan and Dearborn-sts.
Chicago, Oct. 19, 1864. oc20-v[illegible]

A BASE IMITATION OF MY PATENT PARCHMENT COPYING PAPER is now being offered to the public.
BEWARE OF IT!
It is so rotten that when dampened for copying it will hardly hold together by its own weight. Be sure to ask stationers for the genuine.
WILLIAM MANN,
no4-v[illegible] 43 South Fourth-st., Philadelphia.

SONGS FOR SOLDIERS AND THEIR FRIENDS.
THE TRUMPET OF FREEDOM,
Containing—Soldier's Chorus; Vive la America; Mother, When the War is Over; Mount Boys Mount; Picket Guard; Not a Star from Our Flag; Volunteer's Wife; Red, White and Blue; To Canaan; Do They Pray for Me at Home; How do you Like it, Jefferson D; Battle Hymn of the Republic; Glory Hallelujah; Garibaldi Hymn, and other popular Songs, Duetts, &c., will be sent, post paid, for 40 cents.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

HAY AND PRESS FOR SALE.
We have [illegible] tons nice Upland Hay, with Press and buildings, large and new, Engine, and all necessary implements, on Peoria and Oquawka Railroad. A great bargain. Call at 187 South Water street, Chicago.
PARKER, COLTON & SPRAGUE.

Constitutional Water.

CONSTITUTION WATER

The Great Remedy for the CONSTITUTION

AND THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR

Diabetes, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

Constitution Water

Has been pronounced by the Medical Faculty and the Public, to be the most wonderful remedy for the permanent cure of all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder and Womb that has ever been offered.

It is not a Medical water. It is from experience the Constitution Water has obtained, and now no man doubts when a single bottle has been known to cure diseases which the best medical talent in the country has failed to relieve.

A remedy possessing the virtues of Constitution Water cannot be classed under "quack" preparations as it is now used by the most scientific practitioners in this city. It is only second class physicians that make down popular remedies, while the better skilled make use of every means to accomplish a cure; and the success of the physician increases as his knowledge of different remedies enables him to produce a cure, while others fail in the attempt. Science is satisfied with the truth.

Give Constitution Water a fair trial—we mean you who are under some specialist's care from year to year, and we particularly allude to ladies who are constantly recording to local treatment and with all sorts of local applications for disease, with as much chance of success as others would be from local application to the throat for diseases of the brain.

We have always been careful in our language in our circular, that we might not shock the most delicate organization, but we receive so many communications from persons for whose Constitution Water is adapted, many of whose disease no mention has been made, that we have come to the conclusion that if the remedy is capable of producing a cure, no matter what the disease may be, it should be made known. The medicine is put up for the public, and there should be no exceptions.

We would say, Constitution Water is not like a gilded pill, made to suit the eye and taste; it is a medicine in every sense of the term, placed in the hands of the people for their relief, and if taken according to the directions, it will in every case produce a radical cure. We would say that the directions in regard to diet, &c., relate only to the disease under which they occur.

DIABETES

Is a disease of the Stomach and Liver, acting through the Kidneys, and is, without doubt, the most obstinate disease, except Consumption, that affects the human constitution. We have no space for discussing causes, but will state that the effect of the disease is the conversion of the starchy principle (or vegetable portion of the food) into sugar, which stimulates the Kidneys to an extensive secretion of water. Many persons suffer from this disease who are ignorant of it; but they pass large quantities during the day, and are obliged to get up from one to fifteen or twenty times during the night. No notice is taken of it until their attention is called to the large discharge of water, and often when it has advanced so as to be beyond the control of ordinary remedies. Another symptom, after the great thirst which, when the disease is fully established, is intolerable—the patient drinks constantly without being satisfied—also dryness of the mouth, cracking of the lips, a sweet breath, in the more advanced cases, and finally loss of appetite, emaciation, and the patient gradually sinks from exhaustion.

CONSTITUTION WATER

Is without doubt the only known remedy for DIABETES, and we have as much confidence that it is a specific as we have that opium will produce sleep, and truthfully say that it has cured every case in which it has been used.

Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating.

Disease occurring from one and the same cause will be entirely cured by the Constitution Water, if taken for any length of time.

In Dysmenorrhea, of Painful Menstruation and Menorrhagia, or Profuse Flowing.

Both diseases occurring from a faulty secretion of the menstrual fluid—in the one case being too little, and accompanied by a severe pain, and the other a too profuse secretion, which will be cured speedily by the Constitution Water.

That disease known as FALLING OF THE WOMB, which is the result of a relaxation of the ligaments of that organ, and is known by a sense of heaviness and dragging pains in the back and sides, and, at times accompanied by sharp lancinating or shooting pains through the parts, will, in all cases, be removed by the medicine.

There is another class of symptoms arising from IRRITATION OF THE WOMB, which physicians call Nervousness, which word covers up much ignorance, and in nine cases out of ten, the doctor does not really know whether the symptoms are the disease, or the disease the symptoms. We can only enumerate them here. I speak more particularly of Cold Feet, Palpitation of the Heart, Impaired Memory, Wakefulness, Flashes of Heat, Languor, Lassitude, and Dimness of Vision.

SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION,

Which in the unmarried female is a constant recurring disease, and through neglect the seeds of more grave and dangerous maladies are the result; and as month after month passes without an effort being made to assist nature, the suppression becomes chronic, the patient gradually loses her appetite, the bowels are constipated, night sweats come on, and CONSUMPTION finally ends her career.

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of Constitution Water will relieve you like magic.

PHYSICIANS

Have long since given up the use of buchu, cubebs and juniper in the treatment of these diseases, and only use them for the want of a better remedy.

CONSTITUTION WATER

Has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved upon it.

DIURETICS

Irritate and drench the kidneys, and by constant use soon lead to chronic degeneration and confirmed disease.

Read! Read!! Read!!!

DANVILLE, Pa., June 2, 1863.

DR. W. H. GREGG—Dear sir: In February, 1861, I was afflicted with a sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using it I experienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured—soon after regaining my usual good health.
Yours, truly, J. V. L. DeWITT.

BOSTON CORNERS, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1861.

DR. W. H. GREGG & CO.:

Gents—I freely give you liberty to make use of the following certificate of the value of Constitution Water, which I can recommend in the highest manner.

My wife, who was attacked with pain in the shoulders, whole length of the back, and in her limbs, with Palpitation of the Heart, attended with Falling of the Womb, Dysmenorrhea, and Irritation of the Bladder. I called a physician, who attended her about three months, when he left her worse than he found her. I then employed one of the best physicians I could find, who attended her for about nine months, and while she was under his care she did not suffer quite so much pain. He finally gave her up, and said her case was incurable. "For," said he, "she has such a combination of complaints that medicine given for one operation against some other of her difficulties." About this time she commenced the use of Constitution Water, and to our utter astonishment almost the first dose seemed to have the desired effect, and she kept on improving rapidly under its treatment and now superintends entirely her domestic affairs. She has not taken any of the Constitution Water for about four weeks, and we are happy to say that it has produced a permanent cure.
WM. H. VAN BENSCHOTEN.

WEATHERSFIELD, CONN., March 2, 1863.

DR. W. H. GREGG:

Dear sir—Having seen your advertisement of Constitution Water, recommended for Inflammation of the Kidneys and Irritation of the Bladder, having suffered for the past three years, and tried the skill of a number of physicians with only a temporary relief, I was induced to try your medicine. I procured one bottle of your Agents at Hartford, Messrs. Lee, Sisson & Co., and when I had used half of it, to my surprise I found a great change in my health. I have used two bottles of it, and am where I never expected to be in my life, well, and in good spirits. I cannot express my gratitude for it. I feel that it is all and more than you recommend it to be. May the blessing of God ever attend you in your labors of love.
Yours, truly, LEONARD S. BIGELOW.

THESE ARE FACTS ENOUGH.

We present the Constitution Water to the public with the conviction that it has no equal in relieving the class of diseases for which it has been found so eminently successful for curing; and we trust that we shall be rewarded for our efforts in placing so valuable a remedy in a form to meet the requirements of patient and physician.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS,
PRICE, $1.00.
W. H. GREGG & CO., Prop'rs.
Morgan & Allen, General Agents,
46 Cliff-st. New York.

For sale in Chicago by FULLER, [illegible] LORD, SMITH & CO., [illegible] CHARLES G. SMITH, [illegible] SHARP, 12 Lake street, [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY NOVEMBER 15, 1864.

THE CITY.

THE REBEL PLOTTERS.

Our Narrow Escape—Extent of the Organization in Chicago—Officers and Men—More Arrests—The Secretary of the Lodges in Chicago Now in Camp Douglas.

The Papers Found—Documents of the Order—Objects and Ritual—The Kind of Documents they Circulate.

No one of those outside the circle of plotters can form anything like a correct idea of the extent of the danger which menaced the city of Chicago on Monday of last week, or the comprehensive character of the arrangements which had been made by the arch-rebels for its overthrow. When first the announcement was made in these columns that gangs of Southern men were being imported into the city, the majority of those who gave credence to the statement looked upon them only as imported voters, brought here for the purpose of enabling the Copperheads to carry this city and county at the election, the previous contests having shown that an extra vote of a few scores would probably be sufficient to turn the scale in their favor. The movement was very generally regarded as an "election dodge," Union men regarding it as a dodge of the Copperheads, and the more honest portion of the McClellan party as a dodge on the part of their opponents to coin a plausible excuse for the interposition of the military on election day. The latter phase of belief was sedulously cultivated by the *Times*, and fostered but little less carefully by the *Post*, and seeing that those two organs agreed so well in their views, the impression gradually gained ground on all hands that the outcry was either an attempted interposition or a scare. Even Union men were deceived by this persistency, and many of them found fault with the TRIBUNE for seeking to trifle with the fears of the community. Inasmuch as the matter had already been taken hold of by the authorities, and the design counter checked, it was perhaps best that universal alarm should not have been felt, but the story was too true; nay more: the half had not been told by us.

The military authorities commenced with a very small clue, but it was followed up with an admirable persistence, and complete success. The labor of the past two weeks has resulted in the discovery of a complete organization in our very midst, whose object it was to overthrow the Government, and at a given signal to "cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war" in the city of Chicago. Its lodges have held their regular sessions here for months past, its members have been carefully and secretly drilled, after having been bound by the most solemn oaths to the most abject identity with the order, large quantities of arms had been imported here by the agents of this society, brought in small quantities so as to obviate suspicion, ammunition had been manufactured in our midst, the night time being chosen for the purpose: all this had been done, and the treasonable crew bided their time, aiming to rise as did their co-traitors at the South—immediately on the election. After the most careful preparation here, they thought to make assurance doubly sure by the importation of a sufficiently large number of Southern rebels to enable them to make a clean sweep of the city with a force irresistible—overwhelming.

All was ripe. Marmaduke was here to command; Grenfell was ready to act as second—their previous military experience in the actual conflict giving them an advantage over the more theoretical commanders. The latter were to be chiefs of division, acting under the direction of the ones above mentioned. Less than another day, and the city would have been swept with the besom of destruction. The home conspirators—as is now well known—held their secret meetings on that very Sunday night, and made all ready for the last grand assembly on the succeeding night—Monday—when each should be ready to sally forth at the concerted signal to the work of blood; the train was lighted, and already the conspirators held their breath for the rumble of the explosion—when * * * instantly; quick as the lightning's flash; the connection was broken, and the carnage thereby prevented. A few feet only intervened between them and the object of their lust, but that small interval was mined. The leaders fell into the pit, and their demoralized followers slunk back discomfited as did the tempter at the gate of Eden when touched by the spear of Ithuriel.

The arrests made on that eventful night were sufficient to remove any lingering doubt, if any existed, as to the fact; but subsequent events were needed to show the extent and completeness of the organization here in Chicago. Those events have shown that the order is wide spread, that it embraces within its bowels hundreds of our citizens as members, and dozens of our prominent residents as office bearers, that it included, not one lodge, but several, and that some thousands of stands of arms had been brought here, and were all ready for use. More. The lodges have met more than once in consultation since the first arrests were made, they have not yet intermitted their labors, nor given up hope of success. Only so far as they have been obliged to meet even more secretly, to redouble their vigilance, to change their pass-words, and that they subject to personal inspection and close question every one who enters their rooms; only so far as this, has a change been wrought. They are biding their time, and even swearing in new members, the latter process, however, being conducted with exceeding caution, and sparingly.

The government officials are however determined to relax not in their endeavors till the whole thing is rooted out. Each new arrest throws additional light on the subject, and opens up the way to more that shall follow. The labors of Colonel Sweet and subordinates are continued without cessation, and will be continued till the whole thing is broken up. The complete success which has attended their hitherto efforts may not be told just now; suffice it to say that very many citizens supposed to be of the first respectability, are implicated, and most astounding developments may be expected within a few days. A few of them have been already arrested; others will be shortly. The chief Secretary of the Chicago lodges was arrested on Sunday night, and a great number of papers captured belonging to the order. The name of this man who has thus achieved an immeasurable notoriety is Patrick Dooley; he resided at No. 421 Wells street. He is well known as an officer of the Baker's Union, and a delegate from that organization to the "Trade's Assembly." He has long been known to many outside of the circle as a virulent Copperhead. He is now safe in Camp Douglas.

The authorities have also captured three boxes of breech-loading cavalry carbines, intended for the organ's men. It cannot be claimed that they belonged to any infantry organization in Chicago, and they are perfectly new. Also two boxes of double-barrelled shot guns, of the same kind as were found at Walsh's house. These were captured in a barn owned, or rented, by Walsh, in the [illegible]

A man named Felton, formerly in the army, and more recently a member of our city police force, was arrested yesterday, and is now in camp.

THE DOCUMENTS.

We present our readers with a few specimen documents from the number lying about profusely in the residence of Mr. Secretary Dooley. We commend them to their careful perusal:

THE OBJECTS OF OUR ORGANIZATION.

"I understand them to be these:

"First. That it is an organization of sound Democrats of consistent character and Democratic principles.

"Second. To resist all encroachments on the rights and liberties of citizens by the Government and the Abolition party.

"Third. If necessary, to organize ourselves into a military body, to fight for those rights and privileges.

"Fourth. To stand shoulder to shoulder with our fellow members, and to make their cause our own.

"Fifth. As a military organization, to resist an organized, armed body of men called "Union Leaguers," whose ultimate object is to aid the administration and the Abolition party in perpetuating their political power, and to put down all opposition from whatever position it may come, especially to Democrats."

RITUAL OF THE ORDER.

[illegible] God, and in the presence of these witnesses, [illegible] solemnly and sincerely promise that I [illegible] true and faithful allegiance to the ———, [illegible] such allegiance does not conflict with my [illegible] a citizen of this State. I will conform to [illegible] of war as promulgated by the Ameri[illegible] of ———, and will obey all lawful rules [illegible] of the same. I further promise [illegible] constantly oppose the admission of any [illegible]olitionist, confirmed drunkard, convicted [illegible] low and vicious character to membership, [illegible] the laws of the United States and of [illegible] provided the same are consistent with the letter of the Constitution, as interpreted [illegible] Supreme Court. I will not injure a ———, [illegible] benefit him whenever I can, without in[illegible] one else. I further promise never to [illegible] signs, grips, or passwords, or the name [illegible] to any one except to members of [illegible] and then only as hereinafter directed. [illegible] to create discord or schism in this [illegible] should I resign from it, I sincerely [illegible] never to reveal or expose its papers, [illegible] other matters pertaining to it, and to the performance of all this, I pledge my honor as a gentleman. So help me God."

[illegible]

"usurped," which is found in arms and waging war against our noble States, and would degrade them from sovereignties to the mean condition of dependencies of a centralized power; and its purpose regards all the States which formed the late mighty Republic, alike North as South. It is [illegible] the loss a "Government usurped," because of the fact that the wicked men who wield its mighty powers, and directs its energies against the liberties of the people, were elected to the high places of the Republic, to administer the Government thereof, by all the formulas prescribed by the Constitution; since they have in the wantonness of their lust for power, utterly disregarded every behest and requirement of that sacred instrument, nor have ever looked to it for sanction of any act of theirs, but always referring for that sanction to "existing necessity," of the exigencies of which they were alone to judge, and which necessity itself they have ever and with full purpose too poorly disguised, *projected and created*.

[A grandeloquent apostrophe to the bones of their dead Southern brethren succeeds, and then]

"Such picture, gloomy, dark and blood marked the contemplation of which mantles with the blush of shame the cheek of manhood, is exhibited upon every spot of our once bright and beautiful land, which has been passed by the vandal feet of the "*federal army*." Brothers! You, the noble gallant men, citizens of the great States within the bonds of our Brotherhood, which are yet unscathed by the flames of war! to you I appeal. Contemplate the picture, thus but too dimly sketched, and say, while you shall invoke the God of truth and justice *to witness the sincerity of your vows*, "This picture shall not be reproduced upon our homes and fair fields." You may look upon this blood stained desolation and see yourselves and yours reflected as in a glass, but not darkly, unless your vows shall be redeemed, for be assured, the same power which has accomplished that fearful work, designs a like achievement upon your, as yet, unstained soil."

There might be a despot in himself so endowed with the high and noble attributes of manhood, that even his despotism should be respectable, if not quite endurable, so that it should regard the progress of his people; but *our despotism* affords us no such matter for consideration or consolation. It is moved and controlled in its terrible, and even in its gentler energies, by men who have aforetime floated upon the social current like waifs, too valueless for serious thought, or lost in the dregs of slumbering pools, waiting to be upheaved by the surging of the first commotion, or patiently endured as ineffacable blemishes upon the body politic. Their elevation to place has brought to light their inherent vices of character, but has not developed one virtue. There is in the contemplation of their wide field of action, exploit and unaccomplished purpose, but one object or palpable subject, upon which our special wonder can exercise itself—their audacity.

It should be too much for credulity without sad experience in the truth, in the light of these days of human advancement, and upon the soil of North America too, which yet feels the nourishing aliment of the choicest blood, which, watered the tree of liberty when planted in the "new world" that *such men should be so bold*. They have poluted every sacred thing upon which their slightest finger has fallen, and have even desecrated every object and idea which had been enshrined in holiest memories of the glorious past.

Brothers! The future is enveloped in thick clouds, dark, and growing darker, to our view! Yet true patriotism, aided by abiding faith in the virtues transmitted to us through our Sires as our inheritance of honor, discerns clear, transcendent brightness beyond. We will, with our swords if needs be, sweep away these clouds, and welcome the splendor, which shall glow in its old-time brilliancy, upon the *arms* of our several States, redeemed from the thraldom of an irresponsible "despotism." Read often, and ponder well the lessons which our Order imparts, and let them abide in your heart of hearts. All will be well if we are true to ourselves, but if we are not true in the hour of our country's great peril, the ghosts of our Fathers will take palpable shape and voice, and, pointing at us, will cry, "Shame! Shame!" If we shall prove recreant to our great trust in this present, our children will curse our memories for leaving them an heritage of shame.

* * * * *

P. CAIUS URBANUS, S. C.

Other documents were found there, all of the same stamp. All advocated the right of secession in the plainest language, but we need not give them here. The above are sufficient, and they need no comment. They show beyond the possibility of a doubt that there exists here in Chicago, in the commercial head of the loyal State of Illinois, in the midst of the local people of our city, one of those traitorous nests which we have indeed read of as existing abroad, but which not one in a thousand has supposed could possibly hold a being with us. They show its object, its aims. Yet who can wonder at the presence of the practical element when we have had with us unchecked one of the most potent and violent of all Northern Jeff. Davis organs, pouring out its daily issues of slime and corruption, to poison the mentality and conscience of its readers. Only when the full extent of this enormity shall be made public will the loyal people of Chicago be able to estimate the depth of wickedness which that detestable sheet has wrought, and the debt of gratitude they owe to Col. B. J. Sweet and his faithful, efficient corps of helpers.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Reports—The City Census—Population 169,353—Sidewalks—Railroads—Salaries, &c.

The Common Council met in regular session in the Council Chamber last evening. The following members were present:

Aldermen Peacock, Titsworth, Barrett, Gallup, McRoy, Kann, Walsh, Sherwin, Rafferty, Talcott, Woodward, Himrod, Holden, Bond, Gastfield, Armstrong, Franzen, Ruh, Hottinger, Sullivan, Lawson, O'Sullivan, Woodman. In the absence of the Mayor Ald. Woodman took the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Of Ald. Ruh covering a resolution authorizing the Board of Health to purchase, or provide in conjunction with a Committee of three of the Council, a lot outside of the limits of the city, for the purposes of a pest house; with a remonstrance against the use of the cemetery property for that purpose. Referred.

Of Hugh Carrier for damages for injuries sustained by reason of a defective sidewalk. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Of Frank T. J. Tourtelotte, for permission to manufacture condensed essence of beef, at his premises on Archer Road, corner of Stuart avenue, he offering to enter into bonds that no nuisance shall result therefrom. Petition granted.

Of sundry citizens of South and West Divisions, urging the acceptance of the proposition of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne R. R. Co., in relation to the construction of a tunnel under the Chicago River. Referred to the Committee on Harbors and Bridges.

Of U. P. Harris, Chief Engineer Fire Department, asking for the purchase of two new steam fire engines.

Of sundry parties asking for abatement of personal property taxes. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Of the Chicago Gas Light Company asking that the price of gas be raised to $3 per thousand cubic feet.

REPORTS OF CITY OFFICERS.

Of the Comptroller in relation to the "census" taken by him as school agent, which was read and ordered published. The report is as follows:

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago, in Common Council assembled:

I submit herewith the returns of the census of Oct. 1st, 1864, taken by me as school agent, in compliance with the State law, and made out and completed in the same manner with the census of Oct. 1862, making the same addition to the regular returns for the marine and other persons omitted.

CENSUS OF OCT. 1, 1864.

	Total Inhabitants.	Whites under 21.	Whites under 5	Colored.
First Ward	11278	2735	799	392
Second Ward	12571	4055	1589	669
Third Ward	14256	5098	1838	823
Fourth Ward	10108	3429	1284	59
Fifth Ward	8868	4083	1719	2
Total South Division	56965	19985	7229	1941
Sixth Ward	9486	4145	1839	15
Seventh Ward	13834	5194	2069	15
Eighth Ward	7593	3597	1577	9
Ninth Ward	10099	4233	1364	54
Tenth Ward	11138	4096	1432	73
Eleventh Ward	12604	5008	1968	20
Twelfth Ward	8811	3965	1723	4
Total West Division	73475	30232	12872	190
Thirteenth Ward	6341	2918	1288	3
Fourteenth Ward	5945	2463	1073	0
Fifteenth Ward	13369	6147	2810	2
Sixteenth Ward	13348	4808	1865	60
Total North Division	38923	16331	7036	65
South Division	56965	19385	7229	1941
West Division	73475	30232	12872	190
North Division	38923	16331	7036	65
Total of Chicago	169353	55948	27137	2114

The following table will show the ratio of increase of the several divisions since Dec. 1st 1853:

	Population South Division.	Population West Division.	Population North Division.	Population whole of Chicago.
Dec. 1st, 1853	26592	14579	18889	60630
Aug. 1856	30829	28250	25594	84113
Oct. 1st, 1862	45470	57198	35523	138186
Oct. 1st, 1864	56965	73475	38923	169353

The increase in ten years and ten months has been in the South Division 114 per cent, in the West Division 400 per cent, in the North Division 118 per cent, and in the whole city 170 per cent.

To complete the view I present the following:

STATEMENT

Of population of the City of Chicago from its incorporation in 1837 to October 1, 1864, with valuation of property and income from taxes:

MAYORS.	YEAR.	POPULATION.	White persons under 21.	Valuation of Real Estate.	Valuation of Personal Property.	Total Valuation.	Income from Taxes
W. B. Ogden	July 1 1837	City [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alex. Lloyd	[illegible] 1840	U. S. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. Garrett	[illegible]	City [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. Garrett	[illegible]	State [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. P. Chapin	June [illegible]	City [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Curtis	September [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. H. Woodworth	October [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. H. Woodworth	September [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Curtis	August [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. M. Gray	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	December [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thos. Dyer	June [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John Wentworth	August [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
F. C. Sherman	October [illegible]	City [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
F. C. Sherman	October 1864	City [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* The figures here given are for the territory within the present City Limits. The population within the old City Limits in 1863 was [illegible].

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. HAYES,
School Agent and City Comptroller.
Chicago, Nov. 14, 1864.

Of the Health Officer in relation to the condition of the premises of Timothy E. Conlan. Concurred in.

The Board of Public Works reported an ordinance for sidewalks as follows, all of which had appropriate reference:

For sidewalk on south side of West Indiana between Paulina and Wood street. On north side of North Avenue from Sheffield Avenue to North Avenue Bridge. On south side of Blackhawk from Larrabee to Mohawk street. On both sides of [illegible] from Wells to Sedgwick streets.

SOUTH DIVISION.

The Board of Public Works reported the following assessments rolls for the objects specified below:

For relaying sidewalks:	
S. W. ¼ sec. 28, 39, 14, lot 27 blk 4	$18.00
Lot 28, block 137, school sec. addition	13.00
Lot 6, 13, blk. 130, school sec. addition	43.00
For Sidewalks west side Arnold street, between 16th street and 17th street	36.00
On west side of Bonfield street, bet. Archer road and Hickory street	36.00
On north side of Archer road, between McGloster and Grove streets	70.00
On south side River street, from Michigan avenue to alley east of 3d avenue	135.90
On west side of Prairie avenue, between Cottage Grove avenue and 29th street	69.50
On north side of Hickory street, between Mary street and Deering street	87.60
On east side of McGloster street, between Archer road and 22d street	89.50
On east side Michigan avenue from River street to point 40 feet south	27.00
On west side Main street, between Archer road and Cologne street	22.50
For the erection of Lamp Posts on 16th street, between Indiana avenue and Prairie avenue	126.00
On Calumet avenue, between 21st street and 22d street	126.00
On Prairie avenue, between 22d street and point 250 feet North	684.00
NORTH DIVISION.	
For Sidewalk on the east side of Lasalle street, between Division and North avenue	24.75
On east side Sedgwick street, between Huron and Chicago avenue	173.00
On north side Superior street, between Market and Kingsbury streets	100.13
On both sides Toomey street, from Sedgwick street west to its termination	54.00
On south side of Oak street, between North Clark and Wolcott streets	263.70
On south side of Granger street, between North Wells and Sedgwick streets	11.25
On east side of Elston Road, from North avenue to Wabansie avenue	389.22
For repairs of sidewalks in Butterfield's Addition, Lots 42, 45, Blocks 47 and 48	38.50
On Blocks 74 and 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90 and 92, Butterfield's Addition	117.50
On Blocks 59, 61, 69, 71, 72, Butterfield's Addition	136.80
On Blocks 2, 3, 4 and 5, Higgins' Addition	604.20
On Lot 34, Bronson's Addition	24.75
For widening Sebor street, from Vine street, and extension of the same to Clybourne avenue and Division street.	
For the extension of North avenue from North Wells street to North Dearborn street, so that the same shall be 66 feet wide, and on line with that part of North avenue lying west of North Wells street.	
WEST DIVISION.	
For the extension of the alley in lots 1 and 2 through lots 3 and 4 in the North ½ of Block 68, in the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 21, T. 39, N. R. 14 E.	
For the extension of the alley 18 ft. wide in N. ½ Block 45 in the Canal Trustees Sub-Division of Sec 7, T. 39, N. R. 14 E., through the Assessor's Div. of the E. ½ of said Blk. 45 to Lincoln street.	
For repairs of sidewalks on Blocks 1 and 2 Sawyers Addition to Chicago	276.50
For sidewalk on South side Fulton street, bet. Green street to Elizabeth street	65.10
On both sides of Twelfth street, between Canal street and the River	180.00
On both sides Barber street, between Jefferson and Halsted streets	220.00
On east side of Aberdeen street, between Jackson street and Harrison street	39.20
On both sides of Canal street, between Van Buren and West Sixteenth street	425.91
On both sides of Kramer street, between Union and Halsted street	32.50
On West side of Blue Island Avenue, between Henry street and West Sixteenth street	104.31
On east side of Ada street, between Randolph and Lake street	191.70
On both sides of Throop street, between Twelfth and Mitchell streets	172.55
On West side of Morgan, between Jackson and Randolph streets	246.85
On North side of Jackson street, between Rucker and Loomis streets	46.00
On North side of Monroe street, between Morgan street and Throop street	67.80
On North side of Liberty street, between Canal street and Stewart avenue	40.00
For erection of lamp posts on Rucker street, between Madison and Monroe streets	126.00
On West Washington street, between Jefferson street and a point 100 feet west of Clinton street	90.00
On Aberdeen street, between Adams street and Jackson street	210.00
On Monroe street, between Morgan and Aberdeen streets	191.36
On Rucker, between Mitchell street and Twenty-second street	673.76
On Clinton street, between Van Buren street and Jackson street	210.00
On Wood street, between Washington and Warner streets	42.00
On West Jackson street, between Jefferson and Desplaines streets	84.00
On North Green street, between Randolph and Lake streets	84.00

All of which were confirmed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred the subject of the compilation of the city enactments, reported that it was unadvisable to take action for the present. Concurred in.

The Committee on License reported in favor of giving free license to peddle to Margaret Downey.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

When this point was reached a dozen members sprung to their feet each loudly calling "Mr. President."

FOX & HOWARD'S JUDGMENT.

The floor was awarded Ald. Talcott who called up the ordinance authorizing the Mayor and Comptroller to borrow $15,000 to pay the judgment obtained by Fox & Howard against the city, and moved its passage. This motion prevailed by ayes 23, noes 3.

NURSERY AND HALF ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Ald. Titsworth called up the report of the Committee on Judiciary, recommending the leasing of five acres to the managers of the Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum. He [illegible] that if the authority was vested in the Council to lease the land reported by the Committee, there was an undoubted right to lease land that was more acceptable. The land he desired was a portion of the land intended to be included within the North Side Park.

Ald. Woodman said that the land Ald. Titsworth desired to be set apart, was less than three acres in extent, and thought that land more distant was better suited to the wants of the Asylum.

Ald. Titsworth thought the managers were better capable of deciding what they desired than Ald. Woodman.

Ald. Holden moved that the Council direct the Mayor and Comptroller to execute to the management a lease for the premises at the intersection of LaSalle and Clark streets for the term of 50 years at an annual rental of one dollar.

Ald. O'Sullivan asked that the subject lay over. He said the contemplated site of the pest house was within one block of the contemplated site of the Asylum, and moved to recommit. This motion was made as an amendment to the motion of Ald. Holden.

Ald. Sherwin moved to lay the last motion upon the table, and upon this motion Ald. Himrod called for the ayes and noes.

The motion of Ald. Sherwin to lay upon the table did not prevail.

The question recurring upon the motion of Ald. O'Sullivan to recommit, it, after considerable debate in which Aldermen Bond, Holden, Titsworth, O'Sullivan, Barrett, Talcott and Walsh participated, the motion to commit was lost by ayes 9, noes 13.

The question then recurred upon the motion of Ald Holden, which prevailed by ayes, 16; noes, 3.

The report, as announced, was then adopted.

THE C. B. & Q. R. R. ORDINANCE.

Ald. Bond called up the ordinance passed at a special meeting of the Council, giving the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad permission to lay a track on Brown street, and moved its reconsideration.

This motion prevailed, and the vote whereby the ordinance passed was reconsidered, and ordered to lay over.

SALARIES OF PIPEMEN.

Ald. O'Sullivan moved to take from the table the report and ordinance for increase of salary for pipemen, and hook and ladder men, and moved that the report be adopted.

Ald. Talcott objected to the proposed increase. The Police force, in his estimation, were much more worthy of it. He said their duties were infinitely more arduous than those of the firemen.

Ald. O'Sullivan said he had a motion he proposed to make, which in his opinion, would reach the case of the policemen, provided the Council would do justice to the pipemen.

Ald. Kann moved to adjourn.

Ald. O'Sullivan called for the ayes and noes.

The motion to adjourn was lost by ayes 5, noes 16.

Ald. Talcott moved to refer the matter to the Comptroller. Carried.

SALARIES OF ASSISTANT BRIDEWELL KEEPERS.

Ald. O'Sullivan moved to take up the report of the Committee on Bridewell, making extra compensation the Assistant Bridewell Keepers. Carried. This report was referred to the Comptroller under the rule.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

The reports of the Committee on Finances, majority and minority, upon the petition of James Burns for compensation for the loss of his horse at Lake street bridge, were taken up.

Ald. Kahn moved to adopt the majority report.

Ald. O'Sullivan moved the substitution of the minority report as an amendment.

Ald. Walsh spoke to the amendment, strongly advocating its adoption.

Ald. Barret also advocated the amendment.

Ald. Gallup asked if there was any negligence on the part of the petitioner.

Ald. Kahn said there was evidence of negligence.

Ald. Himrod said there was no evidence that the horse was "tight," or that he was tied.

Ald. Rafferty said that it was impossible for a drayman to hitch his horse while unloading his vehicle.

Ald. O'Sullivan said the question was not whether Mr. Burns exercised due diligence, but whether the city of Chicago was not to blame by failing to barricade the bridge properly. He said a jury would compell the payment of reasonable compensation.

Ald. Talcott moved, as an amendment, to refer the claim to the Comptroller, the Mayor and City Attorney, with power to act. Carried. Ayes 19, noes 4.

CLEAN WATER NEXT WINTER.

Ald. Holden offered the following order:

Ordered, That the Mayor and Comptroller be and they are hereby authorized to make all necessary arrangements with the Superintendent of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, to have the water of the Canal run into the river during the coming winter, or the impure water of the river pumped into the canal, thus furnishing pure water in the river and thereby preserving the health of our citizens generally.

This order was passed. The Council then adjourned.

PRICE OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE.—In answer to sundry inquiries, we beg to inform our patrons that, notwithstanding the high price of paper, it is not the intention to raise the subscription price of THE DAILY TRIBUNE at present. Newsboys and others who charge more than five cents per single copy, do it without warrant or authority from this office. If white paper continues to advance we may be driven to advance our rates; but we shall hold on while hoping for a decline in the price of "print." If we were to charge for THE TRIBUNE in proportion to the increase in the cost of white paper, the price of the Daily would be $26.00 per year, or fifty cents per week, and the Weekly would be $6.00 per year.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The opening and resumption of business in the Superior Court yesterday morning, was marked by a large attendance of the members of the bar of this city. The tribunals of justice, and among them the Superior Court, have been virtually neglected during several months past, the cause entitled Union *vs* Disunion having been happily decided by the people, in favor of the plaintiff, the profession will return with increased zest to the transaction of the business properly appertaining to the Courts.

Upon the opening of the Superior Court the resolutions of the Bar of Chicago upon the death of B. M. Thomas, Esq., were presented by Hon. S. W. Fuller, and on motion spread upon the records. As a token of respect to the memory of the deceased the Court adjourned until 2 p. m. In the afternoon a jury was empannelled, and the trial docket called.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Life insurance sometimes brings quick returns, as well as other kinds of business. An Iowa paper furnishes us an illustration: On the 14th of last July Perry S. Teff, of Independence, received a policy on his life. Nine days after, he was drowned, and on the 14th of September, just two months after he was insured, the loss was paid. His insurance was in the Knickerbocker Company, which has, we believe, many risks and is well known in Chicago.

ANOTHER FARMERS' PROCESSION.—The farmers about Aurora have decided to have a grand Vegetable Procession into Aurora on next Thursday, and thus give one day to the N. W. Sanitary Commission for the brave boys in blue. They have purchased a prize banner to be awarded to the farmer who brings the most valuable load. These antiscorbutics are just what the army now most needs.

THE THIEVING GENTRY.

Wholesale Arrest and Gentle Treatment.

The large number of robberies which have been committed in this city during the past few weeks have been a source of much trouble and difficulty to the police, as in only very few instances could the delinquents be discovered and captured. This fact combined with the appearance of an unusual increase of vagabonds and roughs in the population of the purlieus and brothels, have led Superintendent Turtle to determine to remove the evil by removing the source, in clearing the city of the homeless vagrants, who, as they never work, must live by theft and vagrancy. About 4 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Turtle, with his staff of detectives, aided by Captains Gund and Kennedy, with a large number of city policemen, descended upon most of the dens in the North and South divisions and arrested all the suspicious looking characters found therein. The female inmates of the houses were not molested, and any man who could give a satisfactory account of himself, was released with a caution. Upon their return from the raid the officers marched about seventy to the Police Court, where they were arraigned on the charge of vagrancy. His honor Judge McDonnell, after hearing the evidence, which in each case was sufficient to prove that the accused had no business in the city, discharged them on payment of fines ranging from $5 to $10. Had they been poverty-stricken girls, almost debarred by the usages of society from reform, the equitable Judge, burning with the severity of a Draco, would have fined them $50 or $75 each. Such is Police Court justice.

HOW DID THE MAYOR VOTE.—On the afternoon of the election it was reported all over town that Mayor Sherman, inspired by a patriotic impulse, had voted the Union ticket. We made sundry inquiries in relation thereto and were assured that he had voted for a part of the Union ticket, having erased the names of half a dozen K. G. C.'s from his ticket and substituted their loyal Republican competitors, and so stated in our columns. The rebel organ has seen fit to deny this, and asserts that he voted a full, unscratched Copperhead ticket. Perhaps he did. If he says so, we shall believe it, not otherwise. What says the Mayor? His modesty made him ascribe the writing of the proclamation to S. S. Hays; will he now disclaim the credit of casting a partial Union vote?

FATAL RESULT OF AN ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, the young man named Avery, who was severely injured on Friday last, by falling beneath the wheels of a street car, near Camp Douglas, as reported in Saturday's TRIBUNE, died from the effects of the accident at the residence of his father, on Michigan avenue. An inquest will be held upon the remains to-day.

ACCIDENT.—Dr. W. D. Morton, the well-known proprietor of "Morton's Stomach Bitters," slipped upon the pavement last evening in front of W. & G. A. Wright's trunk manufactory, 61 Clark street, and broke his right leg just below the knee. He was taken to his residence, No. 62 Monroe street, and the broken limb attended to by Dr. Smith.

INJUNCTION.—The case in the Superior Court, wherein an injunction was sought to be obtained against Pulsifer & Norwood, restraining them from erecting a slaughtering and rendering establishment on the site of Keith's old starch factory, has been decided, and to-day a decree will be rendered by which the parties are allowed to proceed with the building and business, under certain restrictions to be imposed by the Court.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—On Saturday morning W. P. Packer was charged before Commissioner Hoyne with having in his possession a counterfeit $50 greenback. The accused was arrested by officer Wm. F. Forrest, who noticed the bogus bill. In the absence of material evidence the case was continued until this morning.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society, for the choice of officers, will be held *this evening*, at half-past seven o'clock, at the office of Messrs. Scammon, McCagg & Fuller, on Lake street. As a large quorum is required by the Society's rules, a general and prompt attendance is requested.

INQUEST.—Yesterday morning an inquest was held before Coroner Wagner, upon the body of Henry R. Tucker, the young student of the Chicago University, who came to his death from the incautious use of a pistol, as reported in yesterday's TRIBUNE. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

RAILROAD CHANGES.—Mr. W. L. St. John, who for the last ten years has filled the post of General Ticket and Freight Agent of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, was on the 5th instant appointed Superintendent of that road, succeeding Mr. J. F. Tracy, elected to the Vice Presidency.

RIOT.—Philip Burkhardt, August Jeris, John Block, George Langlost, Theodore Wind and Charles Algsen, were arraigned before Justice McDonnell yesterday, charged with being concerned in a riot on Blue Island avenue on election day. The case was continued until the 23d, the accused, meanwhile, being held in $600 for appearance at that time for further examination.

THE LATE GALE.—About half a dozen vessels having their canvass torn to ribbons, as part of the results of the late storm, came into port in this city yesterday. They report the gale to have been very severe on the lake.

PROBATE CONVENTION.—The Convention of Probate Judges for the consideration of needed changes in the Probate laws of this State, will be held in Springfield, commencing on Tuesday, the 6th of December; not the 10th, as has been announced.

HORRIBLE.—In the Police Court yesterday morning, a woman named Bridget Silver was accused of conspiring to debase her little daughter, aged nine years. She was fined $25, and sent to the Bridewell for ninety days. The child was removed to the Catholic Asylum.

POCKET PICKING.—Last evening about nine o'clock a man named Frederick Koffman, residing at Kalamazoo, Michigan, had his pocket picked of $75 in greenbacks, on Randolph street near Clark. The thief was an elegantly dressed young man whose acquaintance he had made during the day, and who left him a few moments prior to the discovery of the theft.

MORE CONSCRIPTS.—About 11 o'clock last night three hundred and fifty men, principally conscripts, assigned to the 18th Iowa Regiment, arrived in the city, and were quartered at the Rest. They leave for Nashville to-day.

PERSONAL.—His Excellency, Gov. Yates, Wm. Pitt Kellogg, U. S. Marshal D. L. Phillips, Judge McLain, of McHenry county, Ex-Governor Ramsey and Hon. J. W. Taylor, of Minnesota, and Brig. Gen. Cheltain, U. S. A., are stopping at the Tremont House.

Fair for the Soldiers' Home.

A fair will be held on Friday evening, at 7:30 p. m., at the Berean Baptist Church, corner DeKoven and Desplaines streets, by the young Misses of that Church and Sabbath School, the proceeds to go to the benefit of the Soldiers' Home. Tickets can be had at the door at 25 cents; children 15 cents. Come one; come all; and help these patriotic young people in their efforts to help our brave boys in the field, who may want a home in which to rest their wearied limbs.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.—167,000 IN USE. These machines use the ROTATING HOOK EXCLUSIVELY, A WHEEL MOVEMENT, CONSTANTLY IN ONE DIRECTION, to make the LOCK STITCH. Salesroom 106 Lake street. no13-w481-1m

Go to the Best.—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College to get a thorough, practical business education, or to become a good Telegraph Operator. Address (enclosing stamps) for circulars, BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill.

☞ Paper Hangings, Painting, Calcimining and Graining, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street. no5-v604-1m

☞ Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems. New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillon Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. oc24-197-3m

☞ Troublesome Coughs and Colds, if neglected, often terminate fatally. A few doses of Dwyer's Pectoral Syrup will speedily and effectually cure the most obstinate case. Sold in bottles, at 65 cents and $1.25 per bottle, at 92 and 94 Lake street. no1-v344-1m

☞ Dr. James, so celebrated throughout the United States and New Orleans for the treatment of syphilis in its various stages with a neutralizer, and other private chronic diseases, is consulted daily by persons from all parts of the United States and Canada, at his rooms and parlors, 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets. Apply immediately—there is danger in delay. no13-w131-3t

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE STS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
St. Paul Express	*10:00 a. m.	*5:15 a. m.
Madison Express	*4:15 p. m.	*1:30 p. m.
Woodstock Accomodation	2:00 p. m.	9:15 a. m.
Night Express	*9:30 p. m.	*[illegible]:15 p. m.
GALENA DIVISION.		
Fulton and Cedar Rapids	7:45 a. m.	8:15 p. m.
Fulton and Iowa	*7:00 p. m.	5:15 a. m.
Freeport and Dunleith	9:20 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
Freeport and Dunleith	10:25 p. m.	1:30 a. m.
Rockford and Fox River	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Dixon	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva	5:30 p. m.	8:40 a. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
Detroit Express	*6:00 a. m.	*10:00 p. m.
Detroit Express	†5:30 p. m.	†12:30 p. m.
Detroit Express	**10:00 p. m.	*12:30 p. m.
(Trains for Cincinnati and Louisville.)		
Morning Express	*6:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Night Express	*6:15 p. m.	‡8:25 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.		
Day Express	*6:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Evening Express	†5:30 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.
Night Express	*†10:00 p. m.	‡12:30 p. m.
DETROIT TRAINS.		
Express, via Adrian	*6:00 a. m.	*12:30 p. m.
Night Expr's, via Adrian	†5:30 p. m.	*†11:00 p. m.
PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Mail and Accom'dation	*4:30 a. m.	*9:10 p. m.
Day Express	*6:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Evening Express, daily	5:30 p. m.	*12:20 p. m.
Night Express	*†10:30 p. m.	*†12:30 p. m.
Cin. & Louisville Exp's	*6:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.

(*Connecting with Pennsylvania Central R. R.*

Leave Pittsburg	3:00 a.m.	2:35 p.m.	6:45 p.m.
" Harrisburg	1:20 p.m.	3:45 a.m.	6:00 a.m.
Arrive at Philadel.	5:30 p.m.	5:50 a.m.	10:10 a.m.
" N. York via Allenton			1:35 p.m.
" N. York via Philadel.	10:05 p.m.	12:55 p.m.	8:55 p.m.
" Baltimore	5:40 p.m.	7:20 a.m.	11:50 p.m.
" Washington	9:30 p.m.	10:30 a.m.	5:30 a.m.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Day Express	6:00 a. m.	12:20 p. m.
Night Express	10:00 p. m.	11:00 p. m.
(For Indianapolis and Louisville.)		
Day Express	6:00 a. m.	12:20 p. m.
Night Express	10:00 p. m.	11:00 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*9:00 a. m.	*10:00 p. m.
Night Passenger	†10:05 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Kankakee Acc'n	*4:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park Train	*6:40 a. m.	*8:00 a. m.
" " "	*12:10 p. m.	*1:45 p. m.
" " "	*5:35 p. m.	*6:55 p. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	9:30 a. m.	4:30 p. m.
Night Express	12:00 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Galesburg and Quincy Ac	4:30 p. m.	9:15 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Day Express	8:00 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Night Express	7:30 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	9:45 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	8:10 a. m.	4:30 p. m.
Night Express	12:00 p. m.	5:15 a. m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:45 p. m.	9:45 a. m.
Through Train	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.		
St. Paul Express	10:10 a. m.	8:15 p. m.
Night Express	9:30 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Waukegan Accommodat'n	5:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Kenosha Special	2:30 p. m.	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

FROM THE POTOMAC FLOTILLA.

Appalling Calamity—Explosion of a Steamboat Boiler.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Information has been received here to-day that the steamboat Impis, (?) attached to the Potomac flotilla, exploded her boiler on Friday, down the river, causing a frightful sacrifice of human life. Of 65 persons on board, only 10 are accounted for.

FROM GEORGIA.

Gov. Brown's Message—Gleams of Discontent at Rebel Rule—His Views of State Sovereignty, Negro Troops, &c.

NEW YORK, Monday, Nov. 14.—Gov. Brown of Georgia, in his Message, says: "I am satisfied that a large majority of the people of the State disapprove many of the acts and much of the policy of the Confederate administration.

"We should keep in view the great principle upon which we entered into this unequal contest, and should rebuke every encroachment made upon them by our own Government. We have made fearful strides towards a centralized Government with unlimited power."

Gov. Brown advocates State Sovereignty, and for each State regulating her own terms of peace.

He says we should stand ready at all times to settle difficulties by the reference of future allegiance to the States whose positions may be doubtful, for determination by them in their sovereign capacity. This point is argued at much length.

He discusses the question of blockade running, and showed how the Government has interfered with it, and insists upon certain concessions. He then makes some statements regarding the financial condition of the State. Concerning railroads he says the loss in engines and cars has been heavy. The raid under Gen. Stoneman destroyed seventeen passenger cars, thirty freight cars, four engines, and eighteen cars which were in the employment of the Government were destroyed by order of General Hood, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. The Confederate Government gave our roads $97,774.77. I have made every effort in my power to collect this, but have not been successful.

He (Gov. Brown) complains of the conscript and impressment laws. He says the Confederate Government prohibits a citizen of Georgia from selling surplus productions in his own State, when the State needs the produce, and will give ready pay and just compensation for them. This makes it exceedingly difficult for State Quartermasters and Commissaries to procure the supplies absolutely necessary for the State troops and indigent exiles, and others who are supported by the State.

Officers of the State during the past summer were driven out of her own markets, and obliged to go to Alabama and purchase corn and import it at a heavy expense.

In regard to deserters, he says: Bands of deserters from our (rebel) armies—small bodies of cavalry belonging to the Confederate service, are continually robbing and plundering our people. I recommend the passage of an act declaring all such outlaws, and authorizing citizens whom they may attempt to rob, to shoot them down, or slay them in any way in their power.

Gov. Brown favors the use of negroes in every way except as soldiers.

[illegible] a feeling of sadness throughout the Confederacy, while it was hailed with unbounded acclamation and renewed hopes by the enemy for the time. The loss of prestige and political effects were adverse to us, but result may show that it is misunderstood and exaggerated. It has liberated our army for offensive operations, while it has chained down the enemy to the tenure of a far inland position of no real stragetic value since the breaking up of its railroad connections. It is in the midst of a hostile population, to be sustained by supplies drawn hundreds of miles, by a single line of road—an opportunity which has been seized and acted upon by our enterprising leader with promptitude and energy.

After the fall of Atlanta, a series of disasters befel our troops in the Valley of Virginia and contributed to the discouragement then existing, but when we consider the events of the entire campaign; the brilliant acts of our armies in Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri; the long, arduous and successful resistance made by the Army of North Virginia, in which every virtue of the army and genius of consummate generalship have been displayed; the glorious defense of Petersburg and Richmond; the numerous successes that have crowned our armies in Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi, and the adventurous, bold and effective efforts of our cavalry under Hampton, Forrest, Lee and others, we have cause for congratulation and rejoicing.

From the Upper Mississippi.

DUBUQUE, Sunday, Nov. 13.—Ice has formed in such quantities above Red Wing as to prevent the running of steamers beyond that point.

The Northwestern Packet Company have withdrawn all their boats except the Milwaukee and Damsel, which will form the line between this city and LaCrosse, the former leaving Dubuque every other day, at five in the afternoon, connecting with the latter at LaCrosse.

No freight is taken for points above LaCrosse.

The lumbermen are taking advantage of the raise in the river, and are bringing lumber down the river as fast as possible. Yesterday a raft of 300,000 feet of logs arrived from St. Croix, bound for Fulton, Illinois, and another of 300,000 feet of lumber arrived from St. Anthony. Two others of 300,000 feet each are just above here. Lumbermen ask $20 per thousand in the raft.

From Arkansas.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 14.—Major Gen. Canby's wound, received on White River by a guerilla shot, is pronounced of a very serious character by surgeons in attendance. Very little hope is entertained of his recovery. At the time of receiving the wound, the General was standing on the deck of the gunboat Cricket, conversing with the commander. Only one shot was fired. The guerilla was not seen. The occurrence took place on Sunday morning, the 6th inst., twenty miles above St. Charles, on White River. The gunboat immediately put back with all speed to Vicksburg, with the General.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Nov. 13.—The last boat from City Point brought down about 20 prisoners.

The prize steamer Lizzie, laden with cotton, arrived here last evening in charge of a prize crew, and sailed for Boston to-day.

The steamer Andrew Harder left for Baltimore with two barges in tow. At six o'clock last evening they were struck by a heavy squall when off Smith's Point, and the barges parted from the steamer and have not since been heard from. They were heavily laden with railroad ties. Several men were on board when they parted. The schooner Ella Ogden was also in tow, and has given the above report. The steamer Amanda was immediately sent in search of the missing boats.

A salute was fired yesterday at noon by all the men-of-war in the harbor in honor of the result of the Presidential election.

The St. Albans Raiders.

MONTREAL, Monday, Nov. 14.—The case for the prosecution of the St. Albans raiders closed on Saturday. It was decided to take the prisoners' volunteer statements. Lieutenant Young showed a commission from Seddon, rebel Secretary of War, and stated that the expedition was not projected in Canada—that the object was retaliation on Grant and Sheridan, and that he was in communication with Richmond to obtain important testimony, and wanted the case postponed thirty days. The other prisoners are making statements to-day.

From Leavenworth.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Monday, Nov. 14.—The Leavenworth *Conservative* of Friday says: General Curtis has been placed in command of all the troops on the border. Gen. Pleasanton has been ordered to report to him. It also says that Gen. Rosecrans has been removed from command, and Gen. Curtis will probably be assigned to this department.

NEW YORK ELECTION FRAUDS.

The trial of Col. North, New York State Agent, Marvin Jones, and Levi Cahen, was resumed to-day, at Washington. Several witnesses were examined, but nothing of special interest was elicited.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Opening Day.

[Reported by Telegraph Exclusively for the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, Monday Evening, Nov. 14.

BEEF CATTLE—There has been on sale at Allerton's to-day, about 3,750 head of Beef Cattle, the general quality of which was about the recent average.

The weather here has been remarkably favorable for business, having had cool and clear weather, although the ground between this and Albany is covered with four inches of snow.

Trade has been quite lively, and prices fully ½c ₽ ℔ higher than last week. The top prices current to-day, excluding fancy and very extra grades, are, ₽ ℔, for net weight of meat, seller sinking offal, 17@18c; medium quality, say the average of a good fair drove of 800 or 700 ℔s Illinois steers, 15@16½c ₽ ℔. The lowest grades, including light thin steers and coarse oxen, are 8@13c ₽ ℔.

SHEEP—The Sheep market is lively. Compared with last week, prices are better. Best price ₽ ℔, live weight, 8¼@9c.

HOGS—The market, compared with last week, has been more active, and with light receipts, buyers are cheerful. The range of prices ₽ ℔, live weight, are quoted at 10@11¾c.

SOLON ROBINSON.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 14.

TOBACCO—More active. Sales:—scraps [illegible]; green lugs at [illegible]; factory [illegible]; planters [illegible]; common shipping leaf [illegible]; medium do at [illegible]; good and fine do at [illegible]; common manufactured at [illegible].

FLOUR—Dull. Sales:—country superfine at $8.25; do in lots at $8.50; single extra at $8.50; inspected do at $9.62½, double head tried and delivered.

GRAIN—WHEAT—Lower. Sales:—common fall at $1.80; 210 bags good to fair at $1.80; prime at $1.95@1.96; strictly prime at $1.99@1.98; choice at $2.00@2.02; extra choice at $2.05 per bushel. CORN—heavy. Mixed and yellow at $1.45@1.46; new at $1.30 per bushel. OATS—Steady. Sales:—2,800 bags in lots at 88¼c in new bags; and 375 bags, second hand, at 85@86c per bushel. RYE—Unchanged. Fair at $1.12½; prime at $1.20 per bushel. BARLEY—Extremely dull. Sales—choice spring in lots at 2.00; do at $2.05; choice fall at $2.20 per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Bacon, sales, 7,000 ℔s shoulders at 20½c.

WHISKY—the only sale reported was 15 brls at $1.79 per gallon.

HOGS—demand is active with receipts of 3600 head and sales of [illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, Monday, Nov. 14—4 P. M.

CLEARED, Sunday, Nov. 13.—Arabia, LaSalle, [illegible] lumber, 40,000 lath.

ARRIVED, Saturday night, Nov. 12—F. Northrop, [illegible]

[illegible], 120 tons sand; Rebecca Morris, 4,300 bu Oats, 1,630 bu corn, 600 bu rye; Terror, LaSalle, 121 tons sand; Sunday, 13—Oneida, Ottawa, 2,000 bu oats, 1,300 bu wheat, 50 bu rye; Africa, LaSalle, 4,000 bu oats; H. G. Gaylord, Lockport, 3,300 bu oats, 300 bu barley, 5 cds wood, 11,500 ft lumber; E. Burnham, Prince, 85 yds rubble stone; J. Harrington, Marseilles, 4,300 bu corn, 2,500 bu oats; H. McClennan, Ottawa, 3,100 bu corn; Atlantic, Morris, 995 bu rye, 3,200 bu oats, 1,560 lbs furniture; Louisa, Prince, 69,000 lbs cut and sawed, 41,250 lbs empty barrels; Alliance, Ottawa, 6,000 bu oats, 17,400 lbs seed; Republic, 120 tons coal; Sebastopol, Utica, 148 tons sand.

BRIDGEPORT, Monday Nov. 14, 8 P. M.—Cleared—Deer Park No 2, Utica, 14,300 ft lumber, 43 bbls salt, 13 do flour, 3 do apples; H. G. Loomis, Lamont; Rosalie, do; Maple Leaf, Joliet, 36,710 ft lumber, 24,125 lath, 29,250 shingles, 54 bbls salt, 2 tons coal, 313 bbls apples; Channahon, Kankakee; Advance, Lamont.

ARRIVED—Morning Light, Ottawa, 4,500 bu corn, 1,000 bu oats, 120 bbls flour; Col. Mulligan, LaSalle, 129 tons coal.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Nov. 14, 1864.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts 34,000 bu. Market dull and 1c lower. Sales this morning 30,000 bu No 1 Spring, in store, at $1.73@1.73½; 300 do, by sample, delivered, at $1.82. Sales on 'Change 22,000 bu No 1 Spring, in store, at $1.73@1.73¾; 2,000 bu do, buyer's option all week, at $1.80; 9,000 bu No 2, in store, at $1.78. Oats—sales 600 bu in store, at 64c; 1,000 bu delivered, at 69c. Corn—sales 4,000 bu shelled, on track, and 4,000 bu delivered at $1.32. Barley—sales 300 bu, on track, at $1.30; 52 bags delivered, at $1.75. Rye—sales 52 bags delivered, at $1.35.

HOGS—Live Hogs—Market firm and active. Receipts 1,430 head, averaging 177@200 lbs, at $9.25@10.00.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Monday, Nov. 14, 1864.

UP—Peru, Clayton, Belle, Republic, Selkirk.

DOWN—Sweeney, Jones, Newman, S. F. James, Altair, Melvina, Evaline, City of Ogdensburg, Empire State.

WIND—East.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Monday Evening, Nov. 14, 1864.

UP—None.

DOWN—Ocean Wave, Hyphen, Mediterranean, Cooper, Jennie Nichols, Senator, Essex, York State, Dio Vernon, Gem, Cuba, Southampton, Racine, Lydia Case, Sasco, Constitution, Monitor, Sunshine, Tanner, Sailor Boy, Halfenstein.

WIND—North.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Monday, Nov. 14.

COTTON—Rather more steady at $1.22 for middling.

FLOUR—State and western 5@10c better. Sales at $10.00@10.25 for extra state; 11.00@11.20 for extra round hoop Ohio, and $11.25@12.15 for trade brands—market closing quiet and scarcely so firm.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.73@1.74 for western.

GRAIN—Wheat 1@2c better, and quiet at $2.35 for Chicago spring; $2.38@2.39 for Milwaukee club. Rye scarce and very firm at $1.85 for western. Barley firmer.—Canada and western, $2.05@2.08. Corn 1@2c better. Sales at $1.60@1.65 for mixed western in store, closing firm at the latter price. Oats 2c better. Sales at 93c@$1.00 for western in store and to arrive.

WOOL—Firm.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm. Nothing of moment doing. Sugar steady and in moderate demand at 17½@18½c for muscovado; 23¼@24½c for Porto Rico, and 18½c for Havana. Molasses firm. New Orleans, $1.15@1.22; Porto Rico, $1.12½.

PETROLEUM—Crude, active and firm; Sales for all November 43@45c on the spot, 46@48c in bond.

PROVISIONS.—Pork opened decidedly lower, but closed more firm; $38.50@39.00 for mess, $40.50@41.00 for new do. cash and regular way, closing at $40.75 cash; $36.00@38.25, prime, and $38.50@40.00 prime mess also, 750 bbls new mess all November, buyer's option at $41.30 in fair demand at previous prices. India mess quiet at $40.50; beef hams at $36.00@37.00. Cut meats very firm at 17@19c for shoulders, and 18@21c for hams. Lard rather easier at 21@22½c. Butter steady at 30@45c for western and 43@57c for state. Cheese unchanged.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Monday, Nov. 14, 1864.

MONEY—steady.

STERLING—dull at $1.09¾@109¼.

GOLD—firmer, opening at 242½; advancing to 246¼, declining to 244¼, and closing at 245¼.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—a shade firmer with more doing.

STOCKS—lower; Rock Island 108¼; Ft. Wayne 105¼; A. & T. H., 55; M. S. 75¼; Cleve. & Pitts. 106¾; C. & N. W. 45¾; do. pfd. 83¾; Mariposa, 39; Pacific Mail 318; N. Y. C., 125¼; Erie 102¼; Hudson 123¼; Reading 128¼; M. C., 128; A. & T. H. pfd., M. L. & T. H. pfd 76¼; Quicksilver 83¾; Ohio & Miss cert. 41; U. S. 6's 81; U. S. coupons 105¼; U. S. 6's [illegible]; U. S. coupons 103¼; 10-40 coupons 95; Treasury notes 7 3-10 118; 1 yr certs 96¾; Mo 6's 62.

Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Monday, Nov. 14, 1864.

Loans, increase	[illegible]
Specie, increase	[illegible]
Circulation, decrease	[illegible]
Deposits, decrease	[illegible]

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Monday Evening, Nov. 14.

The Gold market is unusually void of speculation, and no movement is apparent for either a rise or fall. The price opened at 245¾, rose to 246¾, and afterwards declined to 244¾.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 14—p. m.

FLOUR—Firm and active.

GRAIN—Wheat—Firm and demand moderate. No 1 Milwaukee Spring at $2.14; Amber Mich. $2.30; Chicago No 2 Spring $2.10. Corn firm at $1.55 for No 2 Chicago. Oats 87@88c.

WHISKY—Nominal at $1.70.

LAKE IMPORTS—Flour, 27,500 bbls; wheat, 238,108 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 283,987 bu; barley, 3,334 bu.

CANAL EXPORTS—Flour, 1 975 bbls; wheat, 170,249 bu; corn, 45,856 bu; oats, 183,250 bu; barley, bu; rye, 4,300 bu.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 14, 1864.

FLOUR—Dull. Western extra, $10.50@11.75.

GRAIN—Wheat firm. Sales southern white at $2.63@2.68. Corn—Advancing tendency; new white, $1.60; old, $1.75.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.79.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday Evening, Nov. 14.

COTTON—Buoyant, and prices of all qualities have slightly advanced.

PETROLEUM—Quiet, at 44@45c for crude, 67@68c for refined in bond, and 85@86c for do free.

FLOUR—Firm and steady, at $10.00@10.50 for super, and $11.00@11.50 for extra.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet, at $2.70 for red, and $2.85 for Kentucky. Corn firm, with sales of yellow at $1.80. Oats firm at 95c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.77@1.78.

MARRIED.

In this city, Nov. 11th, by Rev. W. C. Jackson, THOMAS HADDOW, Esq., and Miss MARY PATTERSON, eldest daughter of the late John Anderson, Obertown, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

In this city, Nov. 9th, by the Rev. J. H. Trowbridge, Mr. JAMES R. LAKE, and LOTTIE, second daughter of Thomas J. Clark, both of Chicago.

DIED.

In this city, Tuesday, Nov. 15th, CALISTA OPHELIA, wife of Melville Weston Fuller, and daughter of Eri Reynolds, deceased, aged 26 years.

Funeral Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Fuller, No. 9 Eldridge Court.

At the residence of her son, S. T. Webster, on Sunday, Nov. 13th, Mrs. JULIA A. WEBSTER, aged 65 years.

At Calumet Station, on the Illinois Central Railroad, Nov. 14th, 1864, of chronic diarrhea, HORRIN HURLBURT, private of the Michigan Heavy Artillery, on his way home to Lansing, Mich., to which place the body will be forwarded.

BENNETT PIETERS & CO.

NATIVE WINES.

Consisting in part of STRAWBERRY, BLACKBERRY, CHERRY, RED RASPBERRY AND GRAPE WINES; PEACH, APPLE, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDIES. Also, fine imported BRANDIES, GINS, PORT and SHERRY WINES, &c., for Medicinal and Table use, which are perfectly pure, and need only be tried to be appreciated. None genuine unless they have our GOLD LABEL on each bottle, and our initials pressed in wax over the cork. Sold by all druggists and dealers throughout the country. Call for our goods and take no other. Circulars to the trade supplied on application to

BENNETT, PIETERS & CO.,
No. 21 River street, Chicago.
jy6-m325-1aw-Tues-1y-4thp

Amusements.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION LECTURES.

JAMES R. GILMORE, Esq.,
(EDMUND KIRKE,)
Will Lecture at
BRYAN HALL,
On Thursday and Friday Evenings,
The 17th and 18th inst., commencing at 8 o'clk.

SUBJECTS:

1st.—JEFF. DAVIS AND RICHMOND DURING THE SIEGE.

2d.—OUR LAST DAY IN DIXIE, in which Mr. Gilmore will give an account of his visit to Libby Prison, &c.

Tickets may be procured at any time at the Book Store of S. C. Griggs & Co. Admission, 50 cents. no15-w211-4t4thp

FAIR AND OYSTER SUPPER.
THE LADIES OF
CALVARY CHURCH
Will have a Fair and Oyster Supper
On Thursday Evening, November 17,
In the basement of their Church, corner of Twenty-Second street and Indiana avenue.
A good time and plenty to eat. The public are invited. no15-w230-3t-4thp

THANKSGIVING EVE.
A GRAND
Masquerade and Military Ball
WILL BE GIVEN
On Wednesday Night, (23d,)
AT BRYAN HALL,
Under the auspices of the well-known
BACHELORS' CLUB OF THIS CITY.
Great preparations are being made to make this the ball of the season. A NEW FEATURE to Chicago masqueraders will be introduced during the evening. no15-w174-3t 4thp

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
McVicker & Myers ... Managers.
PRICES OF ADMISSION—Dress Circle and Parquette, sixty cents; Second Circle, twenty-five cents; Secured Seats, seventy-five cents; Private Boxes, $6.00 and $4.00. Seats can be secured one week in advance at the box office, from 10 to 1 and from 3 to 5 o'clock.
THEATRE WARM AND COMFORTABLE.
Last week, positively, of the accomplished actress
MISS LAURA KEENE.
MONDAY and TUESDAY—Last nights of
THE SEA OF ICE.
Wednesday and Thursday—A new version of EAST LYNNE, dramatized by the authoress of the novel, Mrs. Henry Wood, and its first representation entrusted to Laura Keene. The piece will be produced with every care and an excellent cast.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MISS KEENE.
Saturday afternoon—Laura Keene Matinee.

VARIETIES THEATRE,
Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn street.
C. M. CHADWICK ... Proprietor and Manager.
T. L. FITCH ... Acting and Stage Manager.
NEW STARS, NEW ATTRACTIONS.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 14th, re-appearance of the old favorites, M'lle AUGUSTA, TONY PASTOR and MAGGIE MARSHALL.
Continued success of Miss JENNIE EAGAN, Premiere Danseuse; also, Messrs. H. W. EGAN and J. E. EDWARDS, Ethiopian Delineators and general Versatile Comedians.
JOHNNY MACK and LITTLE MAC will appear on Thursday evening, Nov. 17th. Several other new Stars are engaged and will shortly appear.
CHANGE OF TIME:
Doors open at 6:45. Curtain rises at 7:45.
SCALE OF PRICES:
Parquette, 30 cents. Dress Circle, 40 cents.
Private Boxes ... $5.00 and $4.00
Single Seats in Boxes ... 75 cents

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
COL. J. H. WOOD AND B. F. WHITMAN,
Proprietors and Managers.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 14th, and every evening till further notice, will be presented Shakespeare's
COMEDY OF ERRORS.
Antipolus of Syracuse ... Mr. F. E. Aiken
Antipolus of Ephesus ... Mr. McManus
Dromio of Syracuse ... John Dillon
Dromio of Ephesus ... Mr. Bradley
Adriana ... Mrs. L. B. Perrin | Luciana ... Miss Seward
The evening's performance will conclude with the farce of
A DAY IN PARIS.
Wyndham ... Mr. McManus | Sam ... John Dillon
Emily Grenville ... Jennie Hight.
Several attractive novelties in active preparation.
THE CHICAGO BEAUTY is now on exhibition.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn. ARLINGTON, KELLY & LEON'S Minstrels. Monday Evening, November 14th, and every evening during the week. First week of [illegible], the brightest child of the age. First week of the Magnificent Operetta, the Visible Prince—arranged by Leon, introducing selections from Faust, Stabat Mater, Ernani, Don Pasquale, &c., &c. Beautiful new scene by Wm. Voegtlen; new costumes, properties, &c., &c. ADMISSION—25 cents; Orchestra Chairs and Reserved Seats, 50 cents; Lower Boxes, $3.00; Upper, $2.50. Box Office open from 10 to 12 and from 2 o'clock p. m. Doors open at 7—to commence at 8 o'clock p. m.
EDWIN KELLY, Manager.
R. S. DINGESS, Agent.

BANJO TAUGHT SCIENTIFICALLY upon an entirely new principle, by
C. H. DUNHAM,
NO. 198 STATE STREET, UP STAIRS.
Ladies taught at their residences. no13-w113-3t,SU,TU&TH-4thp

MARTINE'S CHICAGO DANCING ACADEMY.
Corner of Clark and Monroe streets.
Students entering this Academy receive a thorough and systematic course of instruction. Soirees—Tuesday evenings, only for scholars and friends. Miss Claudine Meyers, Miss Mary Dorval and Miss Jennie Martine, Lady Teachers. no12-w38-7t-4thp J. EDWIN MARTINE, Princ'l.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, 214 Wabash avenue, between Adams and Jackson streets. Class open at all times for beginners. Children's classes every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday evening. Rooms to let for private parties. no10-v925-7t-4thp

Real Estate==City.

FOR SALE—North Side Residence. House and Lot on Oak street, between Clark and LaSalle, fronting south—lot 50 by 125 feet to an alley; water and gas; eleven rooms. Also, first-class Houses and Lots in the South Division. A. J. AVERILL, Real Estate Office No. 7 Metropolitan Block. no13-w215-5t

FOR SALE—Some choice Lots in Sawyer's Addition, between Ada and Elizabeth streets, on West Randolph, Lake, Fulton and Carroll streets. Inquire of ANDREW J. BROWN, 51 Clark street. no15-w184-16t

FOR SALE—Two Residences west of the Park, one block from Randolph street cars, for sale at $2,500 each. Fine Residence, with two or three acres of ground, near street cars, just north of city limits. This is one of the most inviting places for sale about the city. Also, one, two and three acre lots in same vicinity, convenient to street cars—one-half cash, balance on long time at 7 per cent. Also, farming land, improved and unimproved, around the city. Also, eighty acres on Lake Shore, at a great bargain. no15-w158-3t ISAAC R. HITT & CO., 65 Clark-st.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Board is desired in a first-class private family where there are very few or no other boarders, by a gentleman who wishes a quiet, home like place. Will give satisfactory references. Address Post Office Box 238 immediately. no15-w173-1t

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen and their wives and two single gentlemen may obtain excellent board and pleasant rooms in a highly respectable private family at 12 South Green street. References exchanged. no13-w179-4t

BOARDING.—One lady and two gentlemen can be accommodated with board, either full or partial, with the comforts of a home, by applying on Division street, five doors west of Franklin School. no15-w171-1t

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with board and an unfurnished chamber, with good closet, on the North Side, handy to business, at a reasonable price. Address "LENOX," Tribune office. no15-w235-3t

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can have unfurnished rooms with board in a private family at a reasonable rate. Corner of Twelfth and South Dearborn streets. no15-w236-1t

BOARDING—One unfurnished room to rent with board at 67 Wabash avenue, southeast corner of Randolph street. Two day boarders can be accommodated. no15-w239-1t

BOARDING—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 42 East Washington street. Apply at side door. no15-w[illegible]-1t

BOARDING—Wanted. A gentleman and wife with no children wish board and an unfurnished room in some private family, where they can enjoy the comforts of a home. Address Post Office Box 1841. no15-w231-3t

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife want a well furnished room with board. Private family preferred. Terms not to exceed twelve dollars per week. Address, with full particulars, "H B," Post Office Drawer 6494. no15-w[illegible]

BOARDING—One suit of three rooms (parlor and two bedrooms) nicely furnished, with gas and fireplace. Also, two nicely furnished rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife, with board, may be obtained at the northwest corner of Superior and Wolcott streets. References required. no15-w[illegible]-1w

BOARDING—Wanted by a gentleman and his wife, a handsome suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, on the North Side, east of Wolcott street and south of Huron. Address, stating accommodations and terms, "S A W," Box 316, Chicago. no15-w[illegible]

BOARDING—Day boarders wanted at No. 113 Michigan avenue. no15-w161-4t

To Rent.

TO RENT—One furnished lodging room at 88 Adams-st. no15-w233-1t

TO RENT—A suite of rooms to rent on Michigan avenue, south of Twenty-third street, suitable for housekeeping. References exchanged. Address Box 6367. no15-w225-1t

TO RENT—Wanted a house suitable for a small family, Michigan or Wabash Avenue preferred. Address "T F C," Tribune office. Nov 14-w240-3t

TO RENT—Unfurnished rooms for lodgers, with or without board, can be had at the southeast corner of Superior and Market streets. no15-w151-4t

TO RENT—And Furniture for sale, hotel stand, situated forty miles from Chicago, in a good business town, and doing a good paying business. Lease runs one year, with the privilege of three more. For further particulars inquire of E. SAMSON, Joliet, Ill., or THOMAS DAWSON, 161 South Canal street, or P. O. Box 2694, Chicago. no15-w[illegible]

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
Salesrooms in Portland Block,
NOS. 103, 105 AND 107 DEARBORN STREET,
se28-x82-tf pbp

DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
Wool Socks, Shirts and Drawers, Felt Hats,
CLOTHING, BUCK GLOVES,
BOOTS, SHOES, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15th and 16th, at 9 1-2 o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner of Washington and Dearborn streets.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. no11-v980-5t

PEREMPTORY SALE OF
FINE OIL PAINTINGS IN FRAMES
BY CATALOGUE,
AT AUCTION
On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, at 7 o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, 103, 105 and 107 Dearborn street.
We have received from the East a fine collection of Oil Paintings, among which are some very choice works of art. Also, about FIFTY FINE PAINTINGS from a PRIVATE GALLERY, all of which will be sold without reserve for cash. The Catalogues will be ready, and the Paintings will be on exhibition several days before the sale.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
As several parties have expressed a desire to contribute to this sale, we would inform them that they can do so on or before Nov. 17th. We wish it distinctly understood that every Painting on the Catalogue will be sold without reserve.
☞ None will be received except on those terms.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. no11-v991-14t

AUCTION SALES OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT WHOLESALE,
Every Wednesday, at 10 A. M. prompt
GORE, WILSON & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 54 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.
oc11-1894-tf tu&w 4thp

AUCTION NOTICE.—We shall sell at Auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 24th, at 9½ o'clock, at 60 West Randolph street, the entire stock of FURNITURE AND CROCKERY of a dealer closing business. Particulars will be given on Thursday next. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. no15-w129-12t

SPECIAL AUCTION NOTICE.
On Friday Morning, November 18th,
We shall sell the entire furniture of a gentleman breaking up housekeeping, removed to our store for convenience of sale. Will be included in the sale a very fine ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITE, over 300 yards of Brussels and other Carpets, fine Dressing Bureau and Chairs, Hat Tree, &c., &c. One pair very fine
MATCHED HORSES.
Particulars will be given on Wednesday morning.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. no15-w229-[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
Auctioneers.
LADIES CLOTH CLOAKS AND DRESS SILKS,
AT AUCTION.
We will sell on THURSDAY, Nov. 17th, at 9 1-2 o'clock, at our rooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street. The ladies are informed that they are now offered a splendid opportunity for purchasing at auction and selecting from a very fine assortment of Cloth Cloaks, consisting of All Wool Cloths, Esquimaux Beaver, Castor Beaver and Water-Proof Cloaks, Basques, Sacques, Circulars, &c., made expressly for city retail trade. Each Cloak will be put up and sold as a separate lot.
DRESS SILKS—About 300 yards of very fine heavy Dress Silks, in plain blacks, blue, mode and brown, and will be sold in single patterns or more, as desired. The goods will be on exhibition the day before the sale.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. no8-v418-[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
General Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn-st.
ELEGANT FURNITURE,
Crockery, Silver-Plated Ware, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, Nov. 15th, at 9½ o'clock. The assortment consists of a fine assortment of Parlor Suites in Green Rep and Hair Cloth, Marble-Top Tables, Hat Trees, Book Cases and Secretaries, Etageres, Sofas, Easy Chairs, Extension Dining Tables, Dining and Chamber Chairs, Oak Marble Top Sideboards, elegant French and Cottage Chamber Sets, with [illegible] marbles, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, [illegible] Plated Castors, Spoons, Forks, Ladles, [illegible] Ice Pitchers, Call Bells, fine Table Cutlery, Carving [illegible] and Forks. Also, Crockery, Toilet Sets, [illegible] Plates, Teas, Coffees. Also, three Gas Fixtures. Also, a small lot of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. no13-w61-[illegible]

TAKEN UP—A black Cow. The owner can obtain the same by applying to LILL'S GARDEN, North Side. JOHN [illegible]. no15-w139-3t

Wanted.

WANTED—Will Mr. J. Findlay please call at 59 South Water street (up-stairs) this morning. no15-w239-1t

WANTED—A Coal Cart at No. 239 North Clark street. no15-w143-1t

WANTED—A small Gas Stove, capable of heating a small office. Address P. O. Box 3197. no15-w237-1t

TO RENT—A fine suit of front offices at No. 48 Washington street. Apply to L. B. OTIS, Room No. 7. no15-w176-2t

WANTED—Men that can Trim Meats, at our Packing House, on South Wells street. RHODES & WHITE. no15-w231-1t

TO RENT—Four Rooms, for a family wishing to keep house. Address "P C L," Tribune office. Rent in advance. Reference required. no15-w183-1t

WANTED—A trustworthy boy, about 12 to 14 years old, to attend an office. One willing to commence on small wages and increase as his services are more valuable, can address in own hand writing, "W B," Tribune office. One residing on North Side would be preferred. no15-w189-1t

Wanted==Correspondence.

WANTED—Correspondence, by two young and handsome veteran soldiers. Would like to open a correspondence with some young lady readers of the Tribune, between the ages of 18 and 24, for the purpose of relieving the dull monotony of garrison duty, and for the mutual enjoyment of both parties. McClellan ladies can be accommodated with free transportation up Salt River. Union ladies first, from the undersigned. Would like photos if desired. Address with photo 2d Lt. HARRY B. [illegible] and Sergt. CHARLES F. [illegible], Co. C, 44th Regt. Ind. V. V. Inf., Chattanooga, Tenn., in care of Capt. Grund. no15-w164-1t

WANTED—Correspondence.—Attention, fair daughters of the West. Here I am, a gay young veteran of Hancock's Rebellion Exterminators, have been chasing Johnny's all summer, and finally got them bagged here at Petersburg. Now, ladies, ain't it too bad to have a poor fellow go through all that, and hasn't nary a correspondent to cheer his drooping spirits here in those blood stained trenches. All letters will be promptly answered and photos exchanged if desired. Address Serg't. GEO. D. LIVINGSTON, Co. D, 8th Battery, N. J., 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 2d Corps, Army of the Potomac. no14-w148-3t

WANTED—Correspondence. Ladies, I am a discharged soldier, in good health, sound in limb, aged twenty-one, &c., &c. Having served my time out in the army, and having voluntarily exiled myself to a lonely part of the "Sunny South," I find myself in a strange land, deprived of the many benefits of good society. Will not some of the young and fair daughters of the North make my exile seem a little more bearable by opening a correspondence with me. Object—amusement and mutual improvement, if nothing more. Please address Box 830, Nashville, Tenn. no14w138-3t

WANTED—Correspondence. With a few fair Ladies between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five, merely for the purpose of passing time and perhaps something else. I am 25 years of age and have served three years in Uncle Sam's Blues, and have one year longer to serve by reason of re-enlisting as a Veteran Volunteer. I am a private, but feel just as big as if I wore shoulder straps. I belong to Company D, 11 Ills. Vet. Vol. Infantry. Yours, &c. G. W. G., via Memphis. no14-w-137-3t

Wanted==Substitutes.

WANTED—15 Volunteers for the Navy. The highest price paid. Also two Substitutes wanted. Apply at 84 Dearborn street. Your money will be paid down to you as soon as you pass the doctor. Parties having men will be honorably dealt with. no15-w241-1t LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—Men who are Drafted and those who contemplate putting in Substitutes in anticipation of the supplementary Draft, to know that they can be supplied with Good Substitutes at 84 Dearborn street, Room 5. We will supply Substitutes (good Aliens or Veterans), always at as low rates as any one, though we do not profess to supply them LOWER (as we do not deal with Bounty Jumpers). Parties looking for substitutes should be careful whom they make a contract with, as by trying to save a few dollars in cheapness they may lose the whole. This is the original and only established office in the city. We refer to leading Bankers and Merchants, and we can always get good men, as we have never been obliged to close up or take in our sign since the office has been established, not like others who profess to supply substitutes. Remember the number, 84 Dearborn street, P. O. Drawer 6495. no15-w241-1t LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—Drafted Men who desire Substitutes should apply at 84 Dearborn street, Room 5. You will be supplied cheaper than at any other office. We furnish good men. No bounty jumpers.) no15-w241-1t LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—Men who wish to procure Substitutes, to understand that they can get bounty jumpers cheaper than they can get good aliens or veterans; but are they aware that their money is thrown away, if not we can inform them that such is the fact, and they are still liable for military duty. If you want a good Substitute, go to the only reliable and original office in the city of Chicago, and procure one. All we ask is a small margin for our trouble, and we will furnish you good men. We pay a license to the city of Chicago, and refer all persons to the leading bankers and merchants here. We would not come so long an advertisement, but we wish to guard the public against the numerous sharpers and street runners who invest all large cities. LEWIS & CO., 84 Dearborn street, P. O. Drawer 6,495. no15-w241-1t

WANTED—Parties who have Substitutes to dispose of, to know that they can always procure the highest price for them, and no danger of their being swindled out of their money, by applying at 84 Dearborn street. no15-w241-1t LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—Substitutes and Volunteers who wish to receive the highest bounties, with choice of service, army or navy, to apply at 84 Dearborn street, Room 5. Let no street runner influence you, but come right to LEWIS & CO. no15-w241-1t

WANTED—Two Men for the Navy. Highest price paid, cash in hand. Apply early this morning at Room 5, No. 84 Dearborn st. no15-w241-1t LEWIS & CO.

Wanted==Agents.

WANTED—Agents for Histories of War, Northern and Southern sides. The great work "American Statesman," 1200 pages, and Generals, $15 per 100. Profitable for soldiers and [illegible] most popular books. Also portraits of all the others. Cut this out. Stamp for catalogue. S. M. KENNEDY, 104 Clark street, Chicago. no15-w239-4t

WANTED—Agents and all seeking profitable employment to know that they can secure a good paying business for the winter by taking an agency for our standard subscription works, also maps, photographs and upwards of fifty steel engravings of prominent persons and generals. Active agents are making $100 per month. Address E. B. TREAT, 117 South Clark street, Chicago. nov14-w124-6t

WANTED AGENTS.—$50 to $150 per month. Agents wanted everywhere, male and female, to sell the celebrated IMPROVED NEW ENGLAND FAMILY SEWING MACHINE (positively the only genuine), price only $15. It will hem, fell, stitch, tuck, bind, cord, and embroider beautifully. Every machine warranted five years. We will pay the above wages and expenses, or give a liberal commission. Call on or address, with stamp, D. T. BUSH & CO, 81 Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois. no15-12t

WANTED—Agents for several highly popular and rapidly-selling works, including SCHMUCKER'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION, 2 vols, now ready; SCOTT'S CHRONICLES OF THE REBELLION, 36th edition in the history, and MORGAN AND HIS CAPTORS, a work of thrilling interest. C. F. VENT & CO., Publishers, 112 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. nov14-w82-6t

WANTED—Agents, $100 per month and expenses. An agent wanted in every county in the Northwest to sell BINGLEY'S ANIMATED NATURE. A very popular and standard work—1300 royal octavo pages, elegantly bound—1400 spirited and accurate engravings—price only $7.00. Exclusive territories given. Address the publisher, HENRY M. SHERWOOD, 112 Dearborn street, Chicago. nov14-w80-6t

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Horse, Harness and Express Wagon for sale at 47 Franklin st., room No. 11. Same place, all kinds of Hotels, Boarding Houses, Lager Beer Saloons, Liquor Stores, Houses and Lots for sale. G. HANSEN, Real Estate Agent. no15-w234-1t

FOR SALE—A wagon and harness for sale cheap. Inquire at 37 West Lake street. no15-w180-1t

FOR SALE—Rare Opportunity for those desirous of entering in a well established business. The entire stock of merchandise of E. Cheesbough, deceased, late of Atchison City, Kansas, is offered for sale at a bargain. The situation of the stand is not surpassed by any place on the Missouri River. The sales during the last year exceed Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000). Terms reasonable. Apply to MRS. E. CHEESBOUGH, Administratrix. no15-w138-1m

FOR SALE—One pair Howe's Standard Scales, donated to Washingtonian Home Fair—new, in good order, weighing 500 pounds. Apply to J. W. TERWILLIGER, 96 Washington-st. no15-w220-1t

FOR SALE—A team of good Horses, Wagon and Harness—will be sold cheap. Inquire at Howe's stable, Franklin street, between Lake and Randolph. no15-w222-1t

FOR SALE—Cheap. Six Horses suitable for dray or express; also, one Pony, at the barn on Morgan street, between Randolph and Lake, or inquire of A. R. BODLEY, 236 West Lake street. no15-w183-3t

FOR SALE—A two-seated Rockaway, in good order. Inquire at 44 North Wells street. no15-w195-3t

FOR SALE.—To Printers. Parties desiring to purchase second-hand Printing material will find a complete office for publishing a Newspaper and doing Job Work, at S. P. ROUNDS, 46 State street, Chicago. no15-w220-1t

FOR SALE—The building No. 149 State street thirty feet front by one hundred and eighty feet deep to an alley, with dwelling of seven rooms. Above will pay as an investment. Ground rent low; has four years to run. Also, for sale one Queen's patent forge and F. W. anvil, with lot of blacksmith's tools. E. WINNE, Agent, No. 13 South Water street. no15-w[illegible]

FOR SALE—The Simmons Farm, 174 acres, 14 timber, fenced into a dozen fields, house 40x40, two barns, sheds, outhouses, orchard, &c. Improvements would now cost over $4,000. Location, half a mile south of Lodi, DeKalb county, Ill. Price $6,700. E. H. CUMMINGS, 133 Clark st. no15-w235-1t

FOR SALE—Farms, 51 acres, $2,200; do 160, $2,400; do 80, $2,000; do 160, $1,800; [illegible]; all well improved and near depots and villages. E. H. CUMMINGS, 133 Clark st. no15-w236-1t

FOR SALE—Cheap, one Dederick's Lever Press. Also, 100 to 150 tons Prairie Hay. For particulars address E. C. HALL, Oquawka, Illinois. no15-w231-3t

FOR SALE—Vessel for sale. Carries 90 m on six feet water. Apply to HALSTED & HIGGIE, 120 South Water st. no15-w[illegible]

FOR SALE—A six horse power Engine and Boiler, with hoisting apparatus attached, similar to one used by Messrs. [illegible], for one thousand dollars, by FOX & HOWARD, 242 South Water st. no15-w[illegible]

FOR SALE—Wanted to sell a Store and Stock of Merchandise, consisting of staple Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Queensware, &c., principally bought from twelve months to two years ago. The store is located in one of the best county seats in this State, and will be sold cheap for cash. Apply, or address by letter, LEE & ANTES, 121 Lake st. no15-w[illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap, Engine Lathe. We will sell five or six second-hand Lathes, in running order, 6 to 18 feet bed, 10 to 18 swing. P. W. GATES, President. E. W. M. CO. no15-v[illegible]

Lost.

LOST—Friday afternoon, the 11th inst., from team, while being conveyed to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Freight Depot, one box of Tin Plate, marked "J. H. FARRIS, Quincy, Ill." The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving same with owners at 199 Randolph street. DICKERSON, STURGES & CO. no15-w[illegible]

LOST—On Dearborn street, between Palmer's Dry Goods Store and the Post Office, a Ladies Mink Fur Collar. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 111 [illegible] street. MRS. C. F. CLINE.

LOST—Last evening, in the Museum Theatre, or on Randolph street, near Dearborn, a 6-inch Barrel Colt's Revolver. A reward of five dollars will be paid for its return to this office. no15-w[illegible]

LOST—An "Italian Poodle" pet female dog, white color, ears and side of face black, black spot on top of back, extreme hind parts and part of tail black. It has very fine, soft, silky hair, six pounds. A liberal reward will be paid at 309 West Harrison street for her return, or for information that shall lead to her recovery.

Wanted.

WANTED—Employment for light teams, distributing [illegible] articles, either in city or country. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

WANTED—A good young horse, gentle, not afraid of the cars, [illegible], and a one-horse express wagon, will find a cash customer at 77 [illegible] street, Chicago.

WANTED—Real Estate. A good-sized Lot, in a pleasant neighborhood, near the city horse-cars, for cash. Leave description, &c., at the Illinois Staats Zeitung. [illegible]

WANTED—By a German girl of good education, a place in a private family where she can make herself generally useful. Best of reference can be given. Address "F R," Tribune office.

WANTED—$10 to $20 per day. Parties wishing to engage in a safe and legitimate business, requiring but a small capital, will find it to their interest to call at Room [illegible], Post Office Block, Chicago, Ill., or address P. O. Box [illegible], stamp enclosed.

WANTED—A smart, active man of good address, [illegible] attend to office business. Good wages. Also two good, strong men for outdoor business. Norwegian or German. Apply at 84 Dearborn street, Room 5. no15-w26-1t LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—At Galloway's Packing House, 456 State street, a good Foreman, Ham Trimmer, Cleaverman, Packer, and a Teamster. Apply at once.

WANTED — An experienced Bank Book-keeper, to take charge of a set of retail ledger. Address P. O. Box 4060, giving references and terms.

WANTED—A Girl, German preferred, as a companion. None but good need apply. Inquire at 147 Randolph st.

WANTED—Immediately, an experienced girl to cook, wash and iron. References required. Call at 302 Wabash avenue. no15-w247-3t

WANTED—A thorough engineer and machinist to run and keep in repair a stationary engine in the country. None but a mechanic need apply. J. B. McGINNIS, Gardner, Grundy county, Ill.

WANTED—To rent, a Cottage House, furnished or unfurnished, in a good part and near the center of the city, by a gentleman and his wife. Please address, stating terms, Box 2832 Post Office.

WANTED—Country Board by a gentleman and his wife, from three to five miles from the city. Address "B S," Tribune office, stating distance, terms, &c.

WANTED—To rent immediately a Cottage or part of a house, for a small family, or house suitable for two families, in a good location and convenient to street cars. Address Post Office Box 6403, Chicago Post office.

WANTED—Book-keepers, Clerks, Porters, Drivers, &c., seeking employment, should call at the Mercantile Employment Agency, 85 Randolph street, room 1. Applicants by mail enclose two stamps. Merchants will please send in their orders before three p. m.

WANTED—A situation as Governess. A lady experienced in teaching wishes to get a situation as Governess in a family where there are young children. Is competent to teach English, French and music. Or would go as companion to a lady. References exchanged. Address [illegible], P. O. Box 1158, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—An honest, active, intelligent young man, from 18 to 25 years of age, as Clerk in my store. Good references required. Sabbath school scholar preferred. [illegible] South Clark st.

WANTED—Two veterans in Uncle Sam's service wish to open a correspondence with any number of loyal young ladies of the North, between the ages of sweet sixteen and old maids of thirty. Object fun, amusement, and probably something more interesting. Ladies, write and cheer up our spirits; don't be backward, for you will receive an answer in return. All sending photographs will receive an alike favor. Address Sergt GEORGE C. CARLETON or FRANK RAYMOND, Co. [illegible], Ind. Vet. Vols., Chattanooga, Tenn., in care of [illegible], Phil. Grund.

WANTED—Board within the district of the Ogden School for a gentleman, wife, and son twelve years old. Will want three rooms. Address R. [illegible], giving description of rooms, location and terms. Private family preferred. no15-w187-1t

WANTED—By a good Photographer, a situation. Is posted in all the branches of photography. Would have no objection to go into the country. Address for two weeks [illegible], 225 South Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Correspondence. By a young veteran, who has fought, bled and died for his country. Object fun, love and matrimony. Send on your photographs and get one in return. Address "W A B S," Co. D, 8th Regiment Indiana V. V. Infantry, Chattanooga, Tenn.

WANTED—Correspondence. Two gay young soldiers in the Army of the Cumberland, desire correspondence with two young Ladies, with a view to friendship, or anything to break the monotony of camp life. Address FRED. WHITMORE or Corp. WM. HAYNE, 38th Illinois Vet. Vols., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—A situation in a wholesale or retail house, by an experienced salesman. Can give good city reference. Moderate salary required. Address, "G C," Box 1389, Chicago.

WANTED—Clerks, Bookkeepers, salesmen, porters, bar-tenders, &c., seeking situations should apply at the Advertising and General business Agency 84 Dearborn street, Room 5. Situations now open. References to first-class houses. no15-w241-1t LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—A Home, by a young man in a private christian family. Would prefer to pay for his board by teaching an hour or two each day. Would not object to taking care of a horse. Address, "HOME," Tribune office, Chicago. no15-w181-3t

WANTED — Situations for [illegible] man in a grocery house, situation as bar-tender [illegible] grocery store or groceries, situation in a drug store, to learn the business. Apply at the General Advertising and Business Agency, 84 Dearborn street, Room 5. no15-w241-1t LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—One hundred men to make from $25 to $100 a week in almost any place but this city, with a capital from $10 to $25. A good business can be had for the winter and no better time to come. Please call at 111½ Madison street and learn the chances.

WANTED—A two-horse express wagon. Must be strong enough to carry two thousand. Apply at 90 Lasalle st.

WANTED—An intelligent Protestant Girl to do house work and take care of two children. Call at No. 13 Harmon Court, Chicago.

WANTED—A competent Prescription Clerk at KIMBALL & CO's Drug Store, 135 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A boy to learn the Drug business. Apply at 281 State street. no15-w197-2t

WANTED—A situation as traveling agent by a middle aged man. Would prefer traveling for a Drug House. Speaks German. Address "H," Box 3496.

WANTED—A situation by a young man with two years experience in the Stationery business. A situation in some store where he can make himself generally useful. Best of references given. Address "A W," Tribune office.

WANTED—A young man acquainted with the English, German and French languages, wishes for a situation either in a Hardware or Provision store. Best of reference given. Address "Wm M," Tribune office.

WANTED—By an American Widow Lady, a situation as housekeeper in some Widower's family. My object a home more than high wages. Address, for one week, "Mrs L B," Chicago, P. O.

WANTED—A furnished room for two gentlemen, with or without board. Please address, "F W," Tribune office.

WANTED—To purchase for cash a part interest in some mercantile or manufacturing business. Capital at disposal about $2,000. Address, stating particulars, P. O. Box 1928. no15-w197-3t

WANTED—The citizens of Chicago to cut down their tailor's bill and patronize "Granger," Merchant Tailor, 142 South Clark st., Chicago, (from Broadway, New York, and old Revere House, Boston.) Granger makes up clothing to order in the most approved manner, at New York prices. He guarantees his cut and workmanship unsurpassed by any in the trade.

WANTED—A girl to do the entire housework in a family of two persons. Must know something about cooking. To a competent and obliging girl, good wages and a steady situation will be given. Reference required. Apply at 131 Lake street, third floor. N. B.—None but German or Norwegian need apply.

WANTED—Employment—$75 a month. Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address D. B. HERRINGTON & CO., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—A Watchmaker, to go in the country. None but good workmen need apply. A liberal salary will be paid. Address immediately, "WATCHMAKER," Tribune office.

WANTED—An Invalid's Garden Chair on wheels. Any person having such an article can find a purchaser, or rent it to advantage, by addressing P. O. Box 2622.

WANTED—A young man desirous of learning the German language, wishes to engage the services of [illegible] competent teacher. Private lessons preferred. Address Box 848.

WANTED—A partner with a cash capital of about two thousand dollars, to engage in a lucrative drug business in a neighboring city. This would be an excellent opportunity for a physician to join the drug business. Apply to COLIN GROFF, 304 State street, Chicago.

WANTED—A situation as assistant book-keeper in a respectable establishment. The best city references given. Address P. O. Drawer 6234.

WANTED—Information of a young man by the name of [illegible], a returned soldier. He will find his father and brother seven miles from Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

WANTED—A young man acquainted with the grocery business, wishes to get a good situation as clerk or book-keeper in a wholesale or retail grocery store. Talks both the German and English languages, and can give good references. Address "H R," Box 1431.

WANTED—Cook County Scrip, for which the highest price will be paid by WILLIAM BARTLETT, Merchant Tailor and dealer in Clothing and Men's Furnishing Goods, Sherman House, 131 and 133 Randolph street.

WANTED—A Correspondent in an Insurance Office. Must write a good hand, be able to express ideas fluently and forcibly, and possess a knowledge of Fire Insurance. Anyone combining these requirements, with satisfactory reference for antecedents, may secure a permanent situation and liberal salary. Address, in hand writing, with references, &c., "INSURANCE," Tribune office.

WANTED—To rent, with the view to purchase, a small Tannery, [illegible] city. Address Box 1300, Chicago.

WANTED—$40,000. A good opportunity is now offered to invest [illegible] safely in improved city property, [illegible]. Address [illegible] "BUSINESS," P. O. Drawer 6212.

WANTED—Employment. [illegible] a day. Agents wanted, male and female, to sell Wilson's new $15 Family Sewing Machine (complete). For simplicity, durability and beauty it has no rival. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, gather and embroider beautifully. It makes the celebrated Lock stitch, which can be cut at frequent intervals every half inch and cannot be pulled or worked out. We will employ agents on a salary, or give a large commission at which the above wages can be made. For particulars enclose stamp and address [illegible] & WILSON, [illegible], Cleveland, Ohio. [illegible]

WANTED—For the Government, in the Quartermaster's Department, at St. Louis, Laborers at $45 per month and rations; [illegible] per month and rations. Free transportation [illegible] from Chicago, Illinois. For further information inquire at the Government Office, [illegible] street, Chicago, Illinois. [illegible] Agent.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

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Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1864.

THE NEWS.

A gentleman in this city showed us yester[illegible] day a letter from a relative holding a prom[illegible] nent position in General Sherman's army, in which the writer stated that a grand movement was about to be made on Savannah, for which point Sherman had already started with his whole army, *taking thirty days' rations*.

Our midnight dispatch gives a new and important aspect to the movement of Sherman, and making certain prominent Georgians partners in the measure of disrupting the Confederacy at a blow. The public cannot have long to wait for the real key to the affair.

We have elsewhere in our dispatches the particulars of the appalling calamity on board the Government steamer Tulip, on the Potomac, whereby fifty-two lives were lost.

We give in our dispatches, Gen. Grant's congratulatory missive on the event of the election of President Lincoln. It emphatically declares the satisfaction of the Lieutenant General at the result of the election.

Price's campaign in Missouri cost the rebels nearly seven thousand men, against an Union loss of sixteen hundred. It is one of the most complete rebel defeats of the war, and insures the future invasion of Missouri from formal invasion.

Hood is apparently waiting orders at Florence, on the Tennessee. It is a very substantial proof of the sagacity of General Sherman's movement that his own bold expedition southward actually checks Hood's advance into Tennessee. The rebels are not disposed to have Hood too far away from where he may be needed. Whatever his movements may be, however, General Thomas has him in charge, with ample ability to attend to him.

The Richmond editors have heard from the Northern Elections. They begin to see the point, and discover that they have been deceived in the temper of the loyal States. We firmly believe a ripple of satisfaction will run all throughout the South among the many who are giving only constrained aid to the rebellion, at the proof that the North is true to the Union, and will end the revolt by crushing it out.

Gen. Lew Wallace has fallen at work in Maryland to make effective the action of the people of that State, emancipating the slaves. The edict is to be made a living edict, and the remaining leasured oppressors of the blacks, who refuse to submit to the law he advocates of [illegible], must give way. A Freedman's Bureau has been established, which will give protection and refuge to the new made free men, and it is a gratifying appendage, the other fact that resident rebels are to be assessed to pay the bills.

The foreign news by the Australasian, is of unusual interest, and covers topics having important European bearing.

The case of the Florida amounts to about this. The Government will praise and reward Captain Collins, and apologise to Brazil for the necessity of the act, hinting, perhaps, that we may do as much for her sometime. The Brazilians will allow the matter to die out in diplomacy. Don Pedro knows what's o'clock, and does not study rebel dials.

Loyal men who believe in the war will everywhere receive with satisfaction the assured fact in our Washington dispatch of the resignation of Gen. McClellan yesterday, formally accepted by the President, to date from the 8th instant, as Major General of the regular army. Still more pleasing is the news that the noble Sheridan has been appointed Major General in the regular army to fill the vacancy thus occasioned, his commission to date from the 8th instant. Sheridan was but Captain in the regular army before his promotion.

The impression is apparently growing that a strong demonstration, and some signal blow will succeed the comparative quiet before Richmond, and end the campaign in a telling manner.

Gov. Yates made a very happy and effective address to the gallant 113th Illinois, Col. Hoge. It was a capital little epitome of loyal duty and obligation, and the boys applauded to the echo. If you wish to warm the cockles of an Illinois soldier's heart, just say Gov. Yates to him.

Reference was prominently made in our columns, yesterday, to the full abstract, by telegraph, of the report of the rebel Secretary of War. By an accident which occurred at too late an hour for remedy, its publication was caused to be deferred to this issue. It will be found on the inside this morning. It is remarkable for nothing but a blind persistency in pro-slavery views, which the humanity of this age has rejected, and which the fires of the West totally consumed. Mr. Seddon is a quarter of a century too late with his performance, and the Historical Societies alone will find value in it.

MORE DEVELOPMENTS.

Seven persons, citizens and quasi citizens of Chicago, were arrested by the military authorities, between Monday night and Tuesday morning, for alleged complicity with the attempted raid upon Camp Douglas. One of their number, if not more, has made a statement which will astound even those who have believed in the existence of such a conspiracy, but have doubted whether it was known beforehand to any respectable residents of our city. It is to the effect that a meeting of the "Sons of Liberty" was held in the Invincible Club rooms on the Sunday evening preceding the election, at which a Committee was appointed to distribute arms on the following day (Monday) to members of the Order, and to the [illegible] gentry who invaded us about that time. The person who makes this statement says that the treasonable nature of the business in hand was too much for him, and he handed in his resignation.

Among the parties arrested are the Copperhead City Attorney, another secession Marylander named Semmes, said to be a relation of the pirate Semmes, and Mr. James Larmon, whose remarkable correspondence with Jeff. Davis was picked up by some of our soldiers at Vicksburg, and published in our columns a year or more ago. We do not know upon what particular evidence they have been accommodated at Camp Douglas, but the public are already assured that Col. Sweet understands his business, and that he is not the man to abuse his authority by disturbing any honest and peaceably disposed citizen. A perfectly infernal conspiracy has been uncovered in our midst. Whether it has been entirely broken up no one knows, but the conspirators themselves can tell. The evidence that the projected raid upon Chicago was only a part of a wide-spread plot for a Northern rebellion, accumulates on every hand. Our Indianapolis dispatch, this morning, giving sundry details of the Chicago meeting of the Sons of Liberty, is interesting on this point. The conclave at the Richmond House, the preparations to break into Camp Morton and seize the arsenal at Indianapolis, the fixing of rendezvous at the appointed time for pillage and slaughter, in which Chicago held a prominent place, all tally with the developments recently made here. It is now known that many of the desperadoes who came into this city on the Saturday and Monday previous to the election, were members of the Order, residing in Coles, Fayette, Christian and Montgomery counties, Illinois. Their purposes are now known, and it only remains to bring them and their fellow conspirators to condign punishment. In the effort to do this, every man who claims the Union as his country, every man who has property to lose, every one who has a home to be saved from the desolations of civil war at his own door, will join with unanimous accord.

SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION.

The hints in the dispatches begin to be more and more explicit touching the great movement of General Sherman, in his march already begun from Atlanta to the Atlantic coast. One dispatch in this issue gives in more detail than has been yet received the plans of General Sherman, and declares his destination to be Savannah. The small map we give elsewhere will well enough supply the relative position of the most important points exposed, or likely to be involved in General Sherman's movement. Eighty miles southeast of Atlanta is Macon, a point of much importance to the rebels. Sixty miles south of Macon is Andersonville, in Sumter county, a locality long to be associated in history with the saddest scenes and most barbarous cruelties of the war, in its vast prison pen of our brave and suffering soldiers. Gen.